

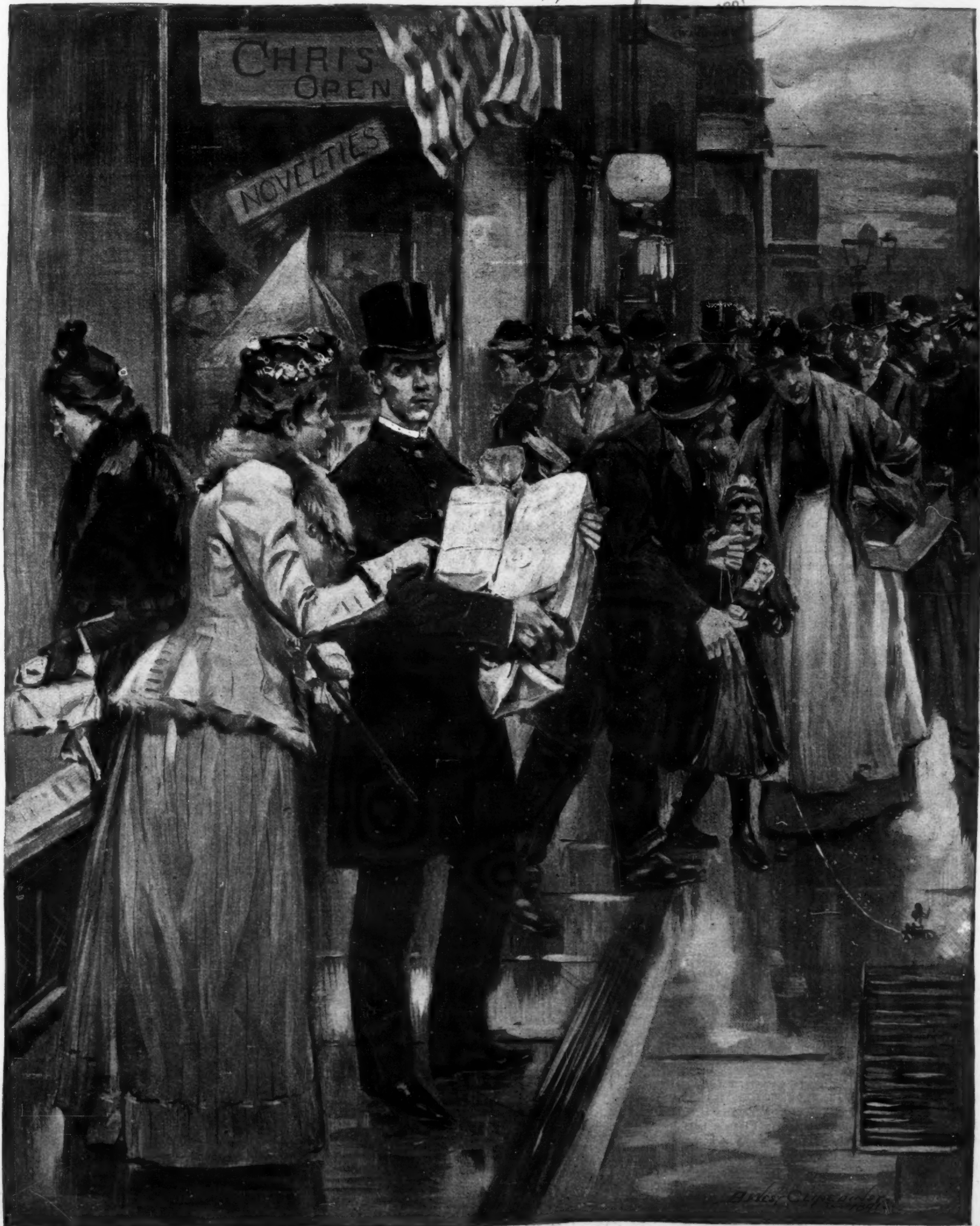
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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IMPORTANT TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

We shall be glad to receive from photographers and artists in all parts of the country photographs and sketches of persons, objects, and events of interest; and for such as may be used satisfactory compensation will be made. To save time, photographs can be sent unmounted.

THE question of rapid transit in cities is everywhere occupying public attention. We shall publish in next week's issue of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY an editorial contribution from Dr. James B. Bell, of Boston, entitled, "How to Travel One Hundred Miles an Hour," in which the writer sets forth what he claims to be a satisfactory solution of the important problem. The article dwells upon the advantages in safety and economy of time and money which would follow the adoption of the method he suggests.

THE COMING CRISIS.—II.

ASIDE FROM RELIGION, HOW I KNOW IT WILL COME—
A WORD IN PARTICULAR.

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I KNOW it will come from analogy. And from induction based on premises superior to all former ones I know that the current crisis must be more acute in direct proportion as its causes are of greater magnitude to those which have wrought havoc in the past. The conjunction of the sun and moon may bring about some minor tempest where the local conditions are unable to withstand the increased strain. So the equinoctial passage of the sun, or the earthly perihelion, may do likewise, even to affecting things more delicate than the atmosphere.

But the duration of their unassisted maxima and minima is relatively far too short to work any lasting effect upon the various moods of men. We are equipped with a natural surplus quite sufficient, save in isolated cases, to sustain these minor periodic trials, yet do they draw upon it to the full and due extent, and leave us weaker whether we are conscious of our loss or not.

For the past twelve years we have been getting deeper and yearly still deeper into a season of special solar activity such as has not been experienced by men since Adam trod the earth. We are at this grander summer solstice now; in my opinion we reached its central day on June 21st of the current year, and the heat of its afternoon is yet to come!

Let any one of well-matured age compare the terrestrial incidents of the past twelve years with any former ones to which his memory extends, or measure them against the best records of our race. They stand out in direct contrast against all former chronicles and are of diverse and abnormal character. Their annals are more crowded with strange prodigies in nature, pestilences unchecked, recurring floods, tornadoes, waterspouts, earthquakes in unlooked-for places, widespread mental and physical disorders, moral ruins, wars and rumors of wars, than, as an aggregate, have ever yet been gathered into so brief a period. They absolutely laugh to scorn the trite remark with which we try to quell our fears—that "all things continue as at the beginning." For in the face of current facts this is one of the most brazen lies of the age.

We are more civilized than in the Middle Ages, and we can combat with some forms of pestilence with stronger defensive weapons. Hence, in a measure, we prevented the spread of the black plague that threatened the world at the close of the Turkish-Russian war. A thousand years ago a similar set of circumstances would have developed very differently, and have swept the disease over the face of the whole globe.

But is the human race better than in former times? Who can claim this truthfully with the dreaded Eastern and Western questions of Europe still unsettled; with all the world resting disquietly on the latest patterns of improved arms, with which it is already dissatisfied, with defalcations quickly following each other in the highest places, with skeletons in every home, with great unrest in every heart, and with anarchy alike in barbarous Russia and enlightened England?

But let us return to the perihelion theory in so far as it concerns these days in which we live—the present year and the several years yet to come. Once in every twelve years the planet Jupiter makes its perihelion passage; that is, goes over that portion of its orbit which lies nearest to the sun. The entire duration of this passage extends over several years, and philosophers have noticed that coincidentally with these periodic returns to solar proximity we have an accompanying return of abnormal seasons with all their varied consequences. The central year of the last perihelion of Jupiter was 1880 A.D., and that of the current passage will be in 1892. We are already well into it! And, if we represent its central instant by the twelve-o'clock mark upon a watch, we may understand how and why it is that its influence (like the heat of a summer day which culminates at 3 P.M. rather than noon) will extend for several years after 1892!

Again, every twenty-nine years the planet Saturn (whose orbit lies far outside of Jupiter's) makes its own perihelion passage, and a similar Saturnian period of solar activity has been noticed extending proportionally longer upon each side of its

central year. Saturn's last passage was in 1885 A.D., and so great is its orbit that we are still under this baleful influence, and will be until after 1892, which, so to speak, is its three-o'clock mark. Hence the abnormal influences of these two monster planets overlap, and the wave of the one rides as a crest upon that of the other! Those who have passed through the "tide-rip" or "the race" in Long Island Sound will appreciate our illustration, and will easily understand how the meeting of two such gigantic tides will "chop" the waves upon which our little sphere must strive to ride!

A cycle composed of five periods of Jupiter and two of Saturn, although it does not exactly bring about the same configuration, does so pretty nearly, five periods of Jupiter being 21,663 days, and two of Saturn being 21,519 days. Thus every alternate return of Jupiter into perihelion passage is commensurate, or coincides with that of Saturn, and it has been particularly noticed that by the combined wave of influence, due to this coincidence, the period of solar activity is so noticeably augmented, or raised above its average, that a distinct fifty-nine-sixty year period of responsive physical and mental disturbance is recorded in the world of medicine, politics, and jurisprudence. Indeed, man is the creature of the planetary system which bears him onward, and "the stars in their courses" influence our general and particular destiny beyond all question. This is undoubtedly one of the Creator's means of purging the human race as regularly as by the tidal recurrence due to the moon's influence he keeps the sea alive.

Five of these commensurate periods of Jupiter and Saturn have occurred in the past three hundred years. The last was in 1850, and timed the dreadful Irish famine which extended from 1847 to 1858—that is, in Miller's day! The preceding one occurred in 1797 as a central year, when the plague, according to Webster, devastated many parts of the Old World, and yellow fever was epidemic at every American port. This was the time of the Napoleonic craze, and France, insane, denied all forms of God! The next preceding commensurate perihelia was in 1738, the centre, according to Webster, of a long and very pestilential cycle. These were the days of Wesley and Whitefield, and of widespread evangelization in England.

But let us go still further into the past. One of the severest plague eras of history covered nearly the whole of the sixth century, and each of its years of marked mortality were commensurate perihelia of Jupiter and Saturn, with Uranus and Neptune both assisting in the cycle! These were the days of Justinian and Boniface II. Finally, Noah Webster, in his "History of Pestilence," remarks that "the mortality of the sixteenth century was equal to that of the fifth," and Dr. Knapp's analysis of this long period shows that all four of the superior and exterior planets made their perihelion passages about the middle of that century—Uranus in 1546, Neptune in 1553, and Jupiter and Saturn their commensurate one in 1560-61. These were the days of Luther, the ninth hour in the Saviour's parable, as we have already pointed out.

Now the current perihelion of Saturn is the central one between its two which are commensurate with Jupiter, but it has the remarkable feature of commencing at about the central year (1880) of Jupiter's last passage and extending over to its next in 1892. It thus spans the two, and centralizes with the descending nodal passages of the latter. This nodal period is also historically noted as one of great disturbance. In the meantime, Uranus, entering into perihelion passage in 1871, made its central record in 1882, and spans its influence also over to 1892, while Neptune, as the straw which breaks the camel's back, began its passage way back in 1863, centred in 1881, and will not pass beyond its maximum sphere of influence until 1899—a year already ominous enough! Examine the history of each of these eras independently and you will find unusual and abnormal excitement in every department of man's affairs.

It is into such a vortex, internal to itself, that our solar system has thus literally plunged itself. The planets now involved are all exterior to the earth and all superior to it in size. In the meantime, the interior and the inferior planets, with their more rapidly recurring periods of perihelia, and their greater proximity to the abnormally excited sun, swell the flood of influence, while the heavily-laden little earth, with its ever-powerful moon in struggling harness, keeps its own periodic times and seasons—now already out of joint—and its teeming human freight grows yearly more insane.

Whenever even a single planet is in its perihelion passage we find the sun in special activity and the reaction shared by all the rest; when two unite the effect is increased; and when three or four, as in the sixth and sixteenth centuries and at the present time, we have a good and sufficient physical cause to account for ninety-nine per cent. of everything erratic which transpires upon the earth. It is not to be supposed for a moment that men who have lived normal lives will give evidence of this special drain upon their surplus, but only that those who have not will do so; and at the rate in which we moderns waste our surplus, even at the periods of rest, it is not surprising that the expense is greater than our balance-sheet can stand and that all of us are involved in the troubles of the majority.

But, lest I should be charged with injecting into these premises my own humble opinion unsupported by the dignity of well-recognized Pharisaical indorsement, and without which some are wont to condemn all progress forward, let me close this section of our subject by the citation of an authority not to be demeaned.

Writing to the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* under the date of 1879, or just previous to the last perihelion of Jupiter, Professor B. G. Jenkins, Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, remarked as follows:

"In conclusion I would say, that within the next seven years there will happen that which has not happened for hundreds of years: All the planets at or near their nearest point to the sun about the same time. It is true of the earth that its magnetic intensity is greater about the time when it is near the sun; the same is probably true of all the planets; therefore we may expect extraordinary magnetic phenomena during the next seven years, and great plagues, which will manifest themselves in all their intensity when Jupiter is about three years from his perihelion—that is, in 1893."

Now, as a matter of fact, the disturbances in which our system is at present involved commenced circa 1880, but instead of culminating in 1893 have been upon the increase ever since!

Indeed, upon the very principle which led Professor Jenkins to push forward the period of maximum effect to a point four years after the central year of Jupiter, then in imminent passage, while it would have answered were this planet alone involved, demanded in reality, both as borne out by facts and as a more philosophical induction from so complex a combination of perihelia, that the true year of maximum effect should have been looked for still farther in the future, even to a point well beyond our present position.

We must take the present planetary configuration as a whole and thrust our prognostications forward from the notable year 1885, and as the perihelia influence of Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune are much more enduring than those of Jupiter alone, we may fairly increase Professor Jenkins's estimate to at least a week of years. Adding, therefore, seven to 1885 we arrive at 1892 for the period of maximum excitement due to the united perihelia, and should not fail to note the startling fact that this is the year of Jupiter's return to its individual perihelia!—a fact which will no doubt intensify the activity, and carry the tidal wave of adverse influence far into the septimal (1892-1899) which, from other reasons, we have already found to loom up with such ominous portent.

In fact, the crisis has already begun and its critical instants are still well in our threatening future. We shall undoubtedly have a repetition of the earthquakes, tidal waves, and volcanic eruptions which marked the last perihelion of Jupiter, and from now on, although with no data accurate enough to specify dates and localities, it is not in the least hazardous to announce them as certainties, with all their collateral concomitants.

C. A. L. Totten
Author

THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THE session of Congress which began on Monday last, December 7th, will be mainly political in character. That is to say, beyond such attention as must necessarily be given to the appropriations, the principal business of the Senate and the House during the next eight or nine months will be manoeuvres for position in the election of November, 1892. Theoretically this is not as it should be, and practically it is more or less a misfortune to the country; but it is inevitable with the political situation such as it is to-day, and the complexion of the House such as was ordered by the Congress elections of 1890. The winter, spring, and summer to come will shape in Congress and define for the country the issues on which the Presidential contest is to turn after the nominations are made. We may add that from the spectacular point of view this preliminary struggle promises to be particularly interesting to Republicans. It involves within the Democratic ranks in the Fifty-second House rivalries of persons and of policies, bitter already in their present development, and highly significant in their bearing upon larger politics.

The new House is a body in which the Democrats are to the Republicans nearly as three to one. The party in opposition to the Administration not only controls the House, but it controls it by more than a two-thirds majority over Republicans and Alliance men combined. Almost one hundred of the Democratic members, or nearly one-half of the majority in the House, are new men, who served neither in the Fifty-first nor in any previous Congress. To that unprecedented extent the party in control is without the discipline of experience. There is reason to believe, moreover, that an overwhelming majority of the Democratic majority go to Washington this year with their minds made up that the free coinage of silver is an issue not to be suppressed, all considerations of expediency and all the hopes and programmes of certain Democratic candidates for the Presidential nomination to the contrary notwithstanding. Their Democratic constituents in the South and West are demanding free silver; they were elected to force free silver to the front; they apprehend that they will not be re-elected next fall if they consent to subordinate the silver question to any other question now before the American people, the tariff question not excepted. With the Senate immovably Republican, they reason, any attempt to change the existing tariff law would be nothing better than folly; it would count only as a free-trade demonstration, without practical results; but free silver, in the event of the election of a Democratic President other than Grover Cleveland, has not been shown to be an impossibility for the near future, and in that direction all of our energies should be expended. The extent and strength of this sentiment among the Western and Southern Democrats elected to the Fifty-second Congress is perhaps not fully appreciated at the East. It adds immeasurably to the perplexities of the Democratic Mulvaneys and Ortherises whose duty it will be to whip the new batch of Democratic Congressmen into fighting trim to meet the small but splendidly coherent minority under the leadership of men like ex-Speaker Reed.

PROPHECIES NOT FULFILLED.

A VERY complete refutation of the free-trade prophecies as to the effect of the McKinley tariff law on our foreign trade and commerce is afforded by the summary statement of our commerce for the year ending with October, just given to the public. This report shows that the volume of our foreign trade was never so large and the balance in our favor never so heavy as it has been during the thirteen months which have elapsed since the passage of this act.

The total imports and exports for the year amounted to \$1,746,928,415, as against \$1,677,937,830 for the previous year, an increase of \$68,990,585. The average annual increase of exports from 1871 to 1890, a period of twenty years, was \$21,000,000, or considerably less than one-third of the increase during the last year under the law which the Democracy denounced as certain to destroy our commerce. Another fact is, that whereas the excess of dutiable over free imports for the year ending with October, 1890, amounted to \$258,456,000, the excess for the

year just closed amounted to only \$1,030,940, while in the seven months ending with October the excess of free over dutiable imports amounted to \$52,163,763. In the corresponding period of 1890 the excess of dutiable over free imports amounted to \$163,744,263. The balance of trade in our favor amounted to \$109,004,000, as against only \$43,000,000 in 1890 and \$32,534,000 in 1889. These statistics are conclusive as to the utter fallacy of the predictions so freely indulged in by the "calamity howlers" of the Democratic party, and amply justify all that was claimed for the McKinley law by its supporters.

Still another interesting and significant fact clearly established by the report in question is that the drain of gold from this country has not only ceased, but a large proportion of the amount which was exported during the summer months has already been returned. This inflow will, of course, continue, and increase in volume as the demand for our cereals increases and the market for American manufactured goods abroad is enlarged.

GOVERNOR HILL'S CRIME AGAINST POPULAR GOVERNMENT.

UNQUESTIONABLY David B. Hill is a man of ability and personal force. He possesses large organizing and executive capacity, is self-assertive and audacious, and has naturally come to exercise the functions of leadership in his party. But he is utterly unscrupulous in the use of the power at his command, and he is at this moment engaged in an attempt to defeat the wishes of the people as expressed at the ballot-box, and steal the control of the Legislature from those to whom it rightfully belongs.

The State Senate, according to the original returns from the several counties, consisted of eighteen Republicans and fourteen Democrats. These returns embodied an honest statement of the actual result. They were not disputed by the local officers or active politicians of either party in any county of the State. It was not until the emissaries of the Governor appeared upon the scene and showed his followers that in order to obtain control of the Senate and secure the patronage of the incoming executive two Republican seats must be stolen, that a doubt was cast anywhere upon the accuracy of these returns. Then, suddenly, a fierce clamor of disputation arose, under cover of which the dastardly work of subverting the popular will was vigorously initiated.

It is not necessary to go at length into the details of this conspiracy. It is so clear and patent that no fair-minded citizen can for a moment question the existence of a deliberate purpose in the mind of the Governor of this State and of those whom he is able to control, to secure possession of the Legislature for the furtherance of his political ambitions and the consummation of desperate partisan ends. In the execution of this purpose he has not hesitated to put affronts upon the courts of the State and to defy their decrees, to compel complaisant henchmen to falsify election returns, and to eject from office public officials who, in obedience to the requirements of the law, have refused to carry out his nefarious designs. Two seats in the Senate have already been deliberately stolen by this resort to methods which in any South American country would expose the perpetrator to the fate of Balmaceda.

Consider briefly the facts upon which these characterizations are based. The law of this State, as interpreted by the courts, requires that county canvassers shall count the returns of elections as they are received and certified by the election inspectors. They cannot go behind the returns; they cannot alter or meddle with them in any way whatever. But this is precisely what has been done by the tools of Governor Hill in the Fifteenth Senatorial District. The returns filed by the election officers in Dutchess County, in that district, gave Osborne, Democrat, in a total vote of 16,793, a plurality of 93 over Deane, Republican. In the district at large, however, Deane had a plurality of 83. In order to overcome this and count in the Democratic candidate, the Democratic majority in the Dutchess board of canvassers, after days of plotting, cooked up a total of 8,462 for Osborne, and reduced Deane's total to 8,278 thus giving a plurality for Osborne of 184, and securing his election. In accomplishing this they went behind the returns and threw out votes cast for Deane, counted for Osborne other votes which in the original returns were given to Deane, and in other respects falsified the figures. All this was in plain violation of the law, and was accomplished by sheer brute force in the face of repeated protests. When the county clerk refused to sign the false and fraudulent returns so made up, the canvassers, by a gross usurpation of power, put in one of their own number as temporary county clerk, and the tabulation signed by him was carried to the State capital, there to be filed and presented as the final official certificate to the State Board of Canvassers.

This is the story of one of the infamous thefts instigated and engineered by Governor Hill. A more deliberate outrage, a more monstrous fraud, was never perpetrated. And this could only have been committed by one who learned the rudiments of political chicanery in the school of William M. Tweed. It strikes at the very primary principle of free government and menaces the most sacred monuments of social order. If the rule of the majority constitutionally ascertained and legally constituted can be thus defeated by artifice and a violent resort to revolutionary methods, then what security remains to any individual or public interest?

Will the man who thus sets himself up as dictator and assumes absolute ownership of the judicial and legislative departments, as well as of the executive department of the State, be permitted to consummate his lawless and revolutionary purpose and install a Legislature to suit himself? We cannot believe that the people will tamely acquiesce in such a dangerous assault upon the foundations of popular government. This is a country and a government of law, and the law, though it may be at times perverted and trampled under foot, is sure to assert itself with irresistible emphasis in every emergency involving the permanent and paramount interests of the citizen and the State. And in the long run every malefactor, whether of high or low de-

gree, gets his deserts and goes to his own place. Governor Hill, able and adroit as he is, is not likely to prove an exception to the general rule. A political bandit, making sport of the sovereignty of the people, and reeking with the infamies of low conspiracy against the rights of those who have honored him with exalted responsibilities, will find his punishment at last in the contempt and execration of all right thinking men everywhere.

THEY SEE IT.

THE London *Spectator* recognizes the meaning of the recent elections in Ohio and elsewhere. "The election of McKinley," it says, "and the mention of his name for the Presidency are signs that the Republicans are by no means afraid of the consequences of adhering to their protectionist policy." And it adds: "The truth is that the vast majority of Americans are protectionists, though not all in the same degree. If free trade were really making way Ohio ought to be hostile to the Republicans. The farmers form a very large part of the voters, and it is to be concluded that the farmers are still as a body not persuaded of the evils of high tariff."

It is gratifying to observe that our English friends appreciate the force of the verdict in Ohio. It must be, of course, a great disappointment to those of them who had concluded that protection was doomed. It is to be noted in this connection that the returns of the declared exports from the United Kingdom to the United States for the quarter ending with June last show a falling off of nearly \$9,000,000, as compared with the same period of 1890. Only six of the twenty-four towns exporting goods to this country show an increase. London shows a decrease of more than \$5,000,000, almost every item of export being included in the list. Bradford shows a decrease of \$3,700,000 in exports of woollens and worsted goods and similar stuffs. Manchester also shows a considerable decrease, particularly in cotton manufactures. It is not at all surprising that with these figures before them, supplemented by the returns from Ohio and other States, our English friends should feel somewhat disheartened at their trade prospects.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE popular interest excited by our three photographic competitions has been so widely extended that we have decided to establish a regular department of Amateur Photography in FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY. This will appear in the first week's issue of every month, and will be under the editorship of Miss Catherine Weed Barnes. Miss Barnes needs no introduction to our readers. She has made a reputation not only as one of the most skilled amateur photographers and pleasant lecturers in this country, but also as one of the editors of the *American Amateur Photographer*. Her first article will be on the subject of "How to Select a Photographic Instrument." Her articles will embody answers to inquiries of correspondents, and all those interested in amateur photography are most cordially invited to address questions to the editor of this department.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

BRITISH capitalists have bought nearly all the breweries in the United States, and they are now turning their attention to the vineyards of California. An agent of an English syndicate now in that State is looking over the ground with this object in view. This agent has millions of dollars behind him, and if he is not able to report favorably as to this industry, attention will be turned in some other direction, since the money must be put somewhere, and no opportunities for desirable investment exist in Great Britain.

THE outcome of the recent troubles in Brazil has afforded very general satisfaction to all friends of Republican institutions. The attempt of Da Fonseca to imperialize the country placed "government of the people and by the people" on trial before the world. The prompt defeat of the imperial scheme without bloodshed or any serious disorder shows that the people have become attached to constitutional methods, and may be relied upon to maintain the republic against all odds. Such evidence of the progress of liberal principles and popular enlightenment may well encourage the friends of self-government everywhere.

THE rebellion in China seems to be growing serious. There is apparently a widespread movement looking to the overthrow of the existing Manchu dynasty, which was established over two centuries ago as a result of successful foreign invasion. The natives have never ceased to resent the imposition of this dynasty, and the present revolutionary feeling has its source in this antagonism to the foreign element in Chinese politics. The rebels have achieved some notable successes, and there appears to be some general alarm at Peking and elsewhere. Recent accounts show that great atrocities have been committed by the insurgents upon Christian missionaries and their converts.

THE next National Republican Convention will be held in the city of Minneapolis on the 11th of June next. Whether the presentation of the advantages of that city as a place for holding the convention made in a recent issue of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY was decisive with the National Committee we do not know, but it is quite certain that the choice is a wise one and that it will have the approval of Republicans in the country at large. The city has ample hotel and hall facilities, and its attractions are of such a character as to guarantee comfort and pleasure to all who may be drawn hither by the convention. We congratulate the "hustlers" of that aggressive city upon their success in securing the convention prize.

A RECENT movement of the British Conservatives, proposing to assist tenant farmers to become owners under certain favorable conditions, has stimulated the Liberal leaders to the adoption of the English Tenants' Rights bill. The idea is to give the farmers judicial rents, fixed for a definite period, as in Ireland, together with purchasing powers similar to those granted by a former law. It now looks as if this measure in favor of tenant farmers would become one of the conspicuous issues in the

coming Parliamentary elections. There can be no doubt that whatever may be the outcome as to home rule in Ireland the Liberal agitations of recent years have tended largely to the betterment of the material condition of the farming classes.

It is not surprising that Father McGlynn has refused to comply with the conditions offered by the Pope as the basis of his restoration to the ministry. He was required to apologize for an alleged insult to the archbishop, to abstain from any public utterances or co-operation in furtherance of the economic doctrines of the Anti-poverty Association, and to abide by all the orders that the apostolic see may issue in his case. Dr. McGlynn could not do this without sacrificing his manhood and utterly destroying his general influence. With the growing independence of thought as to religious questions, and the growing unrest under ecclesiastical restraints, it is not to be supposed that any self-respecting man, having well-grounded convictions, will surrender them at the beck of earthly pope or potentate.

THERE seems to be a purpose on the part of the Republicans of Texas to organize the party for vigorous work in the future. Heretofore there has never been any thorough organization in the State, and as a result there has been no increase in the party vote. In some counties nothing whatever has ever been done to enlighten the people as to the principles or policy of the party. It is now proposed to organize Republican league clubs in every county and city in the State. There is no reason why the great State of Texas should not be arrayed on the side of protection and a sound financial policy. Its interests are identified with the development of its home industry and the utilization of its domestic resources. Probably if the negro question were entirely eliminated the State, strongly Democratic as it now is, would at no distant day wheel into the Republican column.

SOME of the Western newspapers have given currency to a story that President Harrison treated the members of the Republican National Committee with great discourtesy upon the occasion of their visit to the White House during their recent meeting at Washington. One newspaper states that the President actually refused to see these gentlemen until he had been vigorously rebuked by Mr. Clarkson, and that when they were admitted he stood like a "statue of silence" and scarcely acknowledged their individual salutations. This story, like many others of the sort, is a gross exaggeration. The real facts of the case were that when the committee called upon the President he was holding a conference with the Governor-elect of Ohio; that he as speedily as possible brought this conference to a close, and that the committee was received thereupon, being welcomed with accustomed courtesy. If there is any one thing of which President Harrison is not capable it is a breach of the ordinary civilities of life.

THE best information seems to justify the belief that the reelection of Senator Sherman by the Ohio Legislature is no longer a matter of doubt. He has the very earnest support of the business interests of the State without regard to party, and there is very considerable pressure from business men outside of the State in the same direction. The fact that his defeat has been especially demanded by the Farmers' Alliance politicians no doubt deepens the concern of right-thinking citizens for his success. It is believed that Mr. Sherman has already eight more votes than are necessary to nominate him, but it is felt that his nomination should come with practical unanimity. It is not impossible that before the Legislature meets the wisdom of avoiding a contest between himself and ex-Governor Foraker will be so fully realized as, at least, to make that contest merely nominal.

THE Republican National Committee has done wisely in confirming the election of Mr. James S. Clarkson as chairman and advancing ex-Senator Hobart to the vice-chairmanship. Mr. Clarkson is not only a man of high ability and peculiarly fitted for party leadership, but he enjoys the popular confidence because of exalted personal character and acknowledged integrity. Mr. Hobart has had a large experience in political affairs, having been for many years chairman of the Republican State Committee of New Jersey, and served as a member of the national committee with efficiency and credit. The committee's selection of Mr. William Barbour as its treasurer was a most happy one. Mr. Barbour is a member of the well-known firm of Barbour Brothers, who were the first to introduce the manufacture of flax thread in the United States, and while he has not been actively identified with politics, he has been among the foremost supporters of the doctrine of protection, and is known as a man of high business capacity. There can be no doubt that his administration of the responsible duties of his new position will be at once business-like and cleanly.

ONE of the five special commissioners who were sent to Europe to investigate the immigration system has recently created something of a commotion in steamship circles by returning in disguise as an assisted immigrant, thereby effectually disposing of the pretense that there is no longer any assisted immigration, and by giving at the same time a vivid statement of the observations made by him while a passenger in the steerage. Some of the steamship authorities have been swift to deny the existence of the abuses and immoralities to which he refers, and, curiously enough, the commissioner has been sharply criticised by some of the newspapers because of the method resorted to by him to get at the facts. As it seems to us he is entitled to commendation rather than to censure for his action, and he is to be excused if, in his desire to serve the public, he has made a somewhat spectacular display of the facts of which he possessed himself. At any rate, there can be no doubt that the stories of the inhuman treatment to which immigrants are largely subjected on shipboard are to a large extent well founded, and it is high time that the general government should adopt measures at once stern and thorough for the suppression of the present abuses. If we must receive and support the paupers and criminals emptied upon our shores from abroad, we may at least insist that they shall be treated with ordinary humanity while on their way hither.

MR. RICHARD M. NELSON.



ALABAMA.—RICHARD M. NELSON, PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE seventeenth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, recently held in the city of New Orleans was an occasion of more than ordinary interest. Its discussions of financial questions were marked by great ability, and its conclusions were generally satisfactory to conservative financiers. The association honored itself by electing as its president for the ensuing year Richard M. Nelson, president of the Commercial Bank of Selma, Ala. Mr. John Jay Knox was elected vice-president.

Mr. Nelson is a native of North Carolina, where he was born in 1843, and was a cadet at West Point for two years, withdrawing to enter the Confederate service in the Civil War in 1861. He subsequently studied law, and in 1866 located in Selma, where he became a member of a prominent and successful law firm, continuing with it until 1878, when he was chosen president of the Selma Savings Bank, the oldest incorporated bank in central Alabama, and the name of which was two years later changed to the Commercial Bank of Selma. Under his management the institution has greatly prospered. He has been connected with other leading financial and business institutions in Alabama, and in 1873 was one of the commissioners of the State for the Centennial Exposition, serving as a member of the finance committee. He has been prominent in the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church and has represented his diocese in six General Conventions. He has been an active member of the American Bankers' Association for several years, having served as a member of the Executive Council since 1878.

In all the positions which he has filled in business, social, and religious life he has displayed eminent ability and integrity, so that his name has become a synonym for fidelity in the performance of duty and uprightness in every official trust. There is no doubt that he will add to the honors he has already won in the position to which he has now been elevated.



GUSTAV RICKELT AS "CASCA."



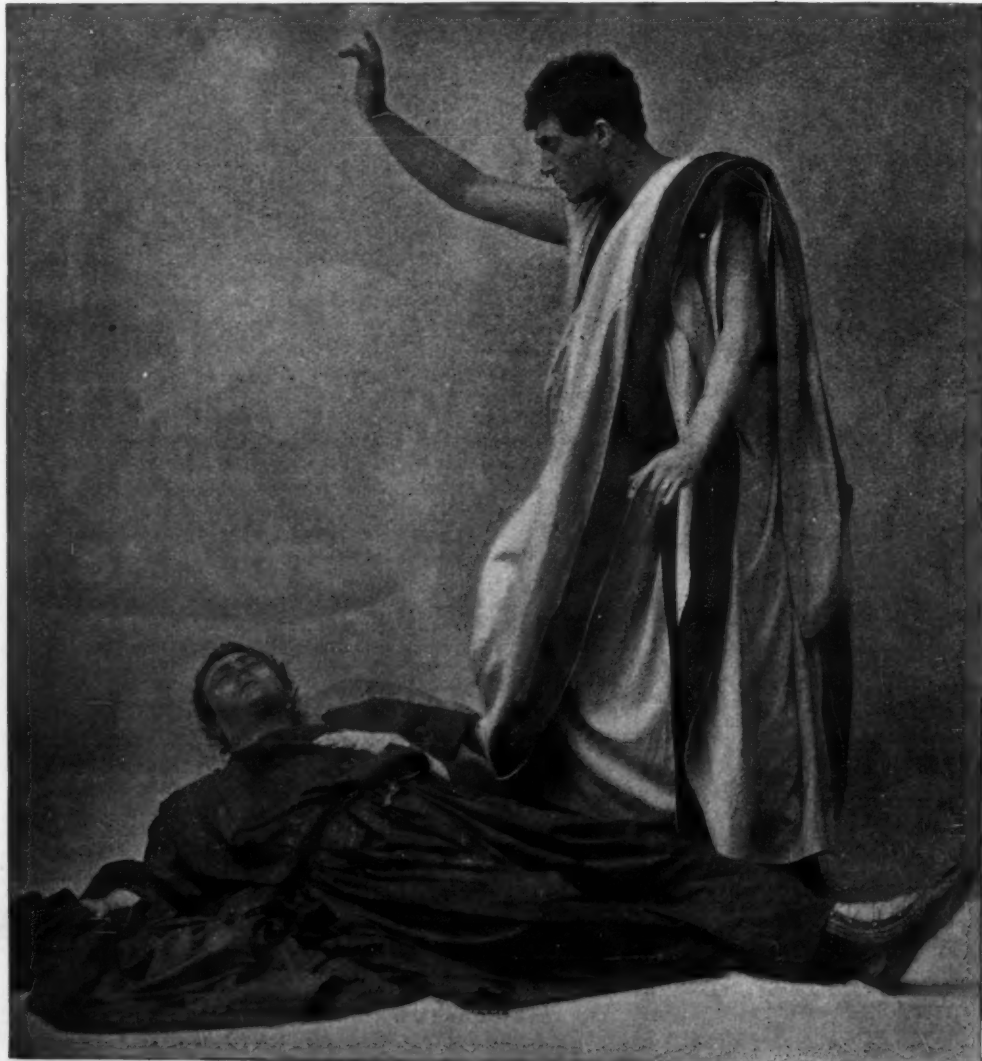
MATHIEU PFEIL AS "BRUTUS."



"JULIUS CÆSAR" (KNORR).



"TITINIUS'S" (RICHARD OESER) TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD "BRUTUS."



HILMAR KNORR AS "CÆSAR," AND FRANZ TICHY AS "MARK ANTONY."



"BRUTUS": "SPEAK TO ME WHAT THOU ART."

THE FAMOUS "MEININGER" COMPANY AT THE THALIA THEATRE, NEW YORK—CHARACTER-SKETCHES FROM THEIR REPRESENTATION OF "JULIUS CÆSAR."—FROM PHOTOS BY PACH.—[SEE PAGE 333.]



INCIDENTS OF THE RECENT RECEPTION OF LA MARECHALE CATHERINE BOOTH-CLIBBORN BY THE SALVATION ARMY OF NEW YORK.
DRAWN BY CLINEDINST.—[SEE PAGE 329.]



THE EMIGRATION OF RUSSIAN JEWS TO THE UNITED STATES—THE DOCTOR OF AN OCEAN STEAMER EXAMINING INTENDING EMIGRANTS BEFORE THEIR DEPARTURE FROM LIVERPOOL.—[SEE PAGE 333.]

A SUNSET AT WEST POINT.

[Dedicated to Colonel John M. Wilson, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy.]

SURPASSING beautiful the scene!

The sky a mass of blue, and amethyst, and gold,
Inlaid with opal and with violet,
As if heaven's pearly gates were partly oped
To give a foretaste of the glories hidden there.
While the torn edges of the fleecy clouds,
Tipped with the burnished gilding of the setting sun,
Crimsoned the castellated summits of the purple hills,
Looking like mighty hosts of armed Titans
With waving banners moving on to battle.

The Hudson sparkling in the brilliant light,
While on its bosom crafts with sails so white
Float up and down,
And vapory pinions spread their fleet wings
As with speedy course
They cleave the waves, or with their whistles shrill
Warn all the smaller craft to "back" or "fill."

Most beautiful the scene!
The bird, unconscious of the joy it brings
To human ear as it so sweetly sings,
The breeze, that wafts o'er field and wood and moor
The scent of new-mown hay so sweet and pure,
The lowing kine, browsing in shady nook
Or standing mid-leg in the crystal brook,
Whose grateful shade and peaceful, calm retreat
Tempt tired travelers to rest their weary feet,

While seated on an old-time cannon there
Lying at rest upon the grassy mound,
Unmindful of the battle's din and sound;

A bird's nest in its mouth finds shelter fair,
And little fledglings from their shells appear.
Then, as I turn into the banquet-hall,
With the dead heroes' portraits on the wall,
Of Sherman, Grant, and Sheridan,
I wonder o'er and o'er again
If they are conscious that their names will be
The pride and boast of all posterity.

STEPHEN MASSETT.

THE NEW DOCTOR.

BY TOM P. MORGAN.



GENTLEMEN," said Colonel Ferguson Pride, addressing certain other prominent citizens of New Chicago then gathered in the single room of the combined real estate, loan, insurance and collection office and bachelor residence of the speaker, "we are confronted by an epoch. Heretofore, it has been our policy to welcome immigration with open arms, so to speak, but now the time has arrived for

the exercise of discretion. What do you think, Fanshaw?"

"I reckon," returned Mr. Hank Fanshaw, sententiously.

"That's so," assented Mr. Ike Fosdick. "The new doctor will have to go."

Messrs. Banning and Benson wagged their heads in affirmation.

"Exactly!" resumed the colonel. "While working for the advancement of our city as a whole, we must also consider the best interests of its citizens in the abstract."

"Shorely!" said Ike Fosdick, briskly. "An' we'll stand by Harry. The new doctor will have to go."

"Mebby he'll try to cut up rusty—" began Banning.

"Let him cut!" broke in Fosdick. "We're able for him."

As the ancient adage has it, two of a trade rarely agree. But it is rare indeed that one of any trade or profession is possessed of partisans so prejudiced that they will voluntarily take it upon themselves to purge his path of professional rivalry. Equally unprecedented was the determination of these five prominent citizens of New Chicago—a settlement as yet tiny almost to insignificance, but big with hope of future greatness—to deliberately deprive its census roll of an addition who might perhaps prove as prominent as themselves and a factor in the advancement of the hamlet toward that desideratum of all Western settlements—a boom. Then, too, it was little short of amazing that Colonel Pride—a self-convicted legislator in embryo—should coolly turn back an untested comer in whom, for all he knew, might be the material of which active partisans are made.

Conflicting representatives of other professions would probably have been left to settle their differences after the good old fashion of the Kilkenny cats, or otherwise as they might elect. But now that the professional bailiwick of Dr. Harry Wakefield was trespassed upon, the matter was not one that concerned the young physician alone, but his friends as well. Should they stand tamely by while an alien interloper was endeavoring to possess himself of the position and practice rightfully belonging to Dr. Harry? They emphatically "reckoned" not. Dr. Harry had "stood by" New Chicago in its direst need, and New Chicago, represented by Messrs. Pride, Fosdick, Fanshaw, Banning, and Benson, would "stand by" him.

Two years before had come the time of New Chicago's dire need. A poor wretch, in deadly terror of dying alone, had drifted thither and thrown himself on the tender mercies of the settlement. He had kept his ghastly secret well. The hamlet boasted no physician then, and it was not till his malady manifested its deadly nature so plainly that the tyro could not doubt, that they knew it was small-pox.

Then it was too late for precautionary measures to avail; the seeds of the pestilence had been sown broadcast through the settlement. Then ensued a little season of chaos—when despair reigned, the eve of a grim battle before the prospect of which

strong men cowered for a little while and trembling mothers clasped close wondering children and sickened with dread.

But inaction reigned but for a little while, and then the strong men turned squarely toward the issue. They voluntarily isolated the settlement from the world around, and began the grim battle with the pestilence.

Then had come to them young Harry Wakefield, a new-fledged graduate from an Eastern medical college, who, while seeking a location in the West for the displaying of his maiden "shingle," had heard of New Chicago's extremity and hurried thither. What he lacked in experience he made up in will. The settlement took heart, and presently the pestilence was conquered, but not until it had claimed for its prey more than one poor soul. And from thenceforth New Chicago called Harry Wakefield blessed, and his fame soon extended all over the adjacent country, and sometimes a whole day's ride was necessary to bring him to a more remote patient.

There may have been in the region physicians of more learning and skill, but New Chicago knew them not, nor desired to. Ike Fosdick was tenaciously and pugnaciously of the opinion that within the confines of seven States there existed not Dr. Harry's like. Had he not, subsequent to the small-pox plague, brought back Fosdick from the jaws of death by extracting a bullet from his head, the said bullet having been one of the results of the said Fosdick's pugnacity? Therefore, was not the aforesaid Fosdick warranted in "standing by" Dr. Harry to the last gasp?

And now there had come an alien intent upon trespassing upon Dr. Harry's professional preserves. They knew little about the new-comer, and cared even less. The rising sun of the morning upon which the conference was held in Colonel Pride's office had shown them, nailed to the door-frame of a modest cottage, this sign:

J. L. RANSOM, M.D.

And that told them all they desired to know. So far as they had known, the only comers to the settlement within the last few days had been a young woman and an older one—mother and daughter they believed—and it had been rumored that they were to occupy alone the cottage which now displayed the offensive sign. No man had thus far been seen about the cottage. It was now supposed that the new doctor had arrived during the night and at once thrust out his sign. The women were probably his mother and sister. Further than this the prominent citizens neither knew nor cared. A new doctor was there.

"An' the new doctor must go!" said Fosdick.

And the others agreed with him. The women could stay or go, as they might elect. Ike Fosdick was for turning the doctor out headlong and thrusting him from the settlement with scanty ceremony. But the others were a trifle more conservative. It would be well to learn Dr. Harry's wishes in the matter. The interloper might possess paraphernalia that Harry would be glad to purchase, and besides it would be but fair to allow him to witness the downfall of his professional rival.

It was dull waiting, especially as Fosdick continually fretted to be up and doing, and so they decided to meet afar off Dr. Harry, who was expected to be returning from an all-night's visit to a distant patient.

They did not meet him coming, and when they found him it was in a desperate plight indeed—lying insensible and bleeding in the grass-fringed prairie road. They understood the situation at a glance—his horse, frightened perhaps at a blowing tumbleweed or the sudden bursting of a jack-rabbit from a clump of iron-weeds, had unseated his master and dragged him cruelly, and perhaps kicked him, before his foot, which had remained fastened in the stirrup, had been released.

They bore him tenderly to the settlement, up the one short street, and knocked at the door beside which was displayed the offensive sign.

"Looks as if the new doctor painted it himself," growled Ike Fosdick.

The young woman—now that they saw her better the prominent citizens knew that she was very young, but just out of her teens—opened the door.

"Bring him right in," she said, briskly.

They did so, and placed poor Harry on the bed that the young girl indicated. She began to examine his wounded head in a prompt, business-like way.

"We want the new doctor," said Ike Fosdick, hastily.

"I am the new doctor," answered the girl, without turning her head. "Mother, bring me a basin of water, please. I should like to have one of you gentlemen remain and assist me. The rest will please go. Your presence now would hinder rather than aid me."

Colonel Pride remained and the others shuffled out, so dumfounded that, for the moment, they hardly knew whether they were on foot or horseback, as Ike Fosdick afterward expressed it.

"The new doctor!" uttered Fosdick, after they had drifted some distance down the street, impelled by the force which had started them. "Wal, I'm hanged!"

"Me, too!" said Fanshaw.

"It shore beats my time!" confessed Banning. And Benson agreed that his time was also beaten.

"A girl doctor!" snorted Fosdick, presently. "Girls, as girls, is all right; but as doctors—wuh! I'm a-feared Harry is in mighty poor hands!"

The others were of the same opinion, but it seemed as if they had done the best they could. They mused dejectedly over the matter till Colonel Pride joined them an hour later, with the information that Harry's right arm was shattered, his head contused, and that in addition to sundry abrasions there was a possibility that he had sustained internal injuries.

"Then he'll shore die!" growled Ike Fosdick, impetuously. "It's good-bye, Harry, poor feller!"

"I do not know that," said Colonel Pride. "The young lady seems to understand her business."

When the conference was ended the others went their several ways wagging their heads.

But, as the days passed by, during each of which a deputation of the prominent citizens hovered about the modest cottage the most of the time, and made themselves little short of nuisances in their efforts to be helpful, their convictions underwent a radical change, and, as Harry improved slowly but surely under the gentle but skillful ministrations of the lady doctor, they vowed reluctantly and then enthusiastically that he was in good hands.

For a week Harry's life hung in the balance, and during that time the girl hovered over him it seemed almost constantly, and our friends voted unanimously that it was to her constant and untiring ministrations more than to his own constitution that young Harry owed his life.

"Gentlemen," said Colonel Pride to the other prominent citizens, one day after the crisis was over, "I have always maintained that woman should not go outside of her proper sphere in life; but—er— Well, there were tears in her blue eyes when she set the shattered bones in Harry's arm."

This was not at all to the point, perhaps, but his hearers did not call him to account.

"Yesterday," said Benson, slowly—he was never much of a talker—"when I sorto sa'ntered over to see if I couldn't be uv some use, I heered suthin' that kinder set me to thinkin'. I was tip-toin' around the house as softly as I could, an' as I passed the open winder I heered the girl prayin' for Harry—jest a homely, earnest prayer to her dear Lord for Harry's life. I dunno as it's what you might call customary for a doctor to pray for a patient, but, sez I to myself, 'If a doctor mixes prayer with medicine I reckon the combination is hard to beat.'"

"An' I say," added Ike Fosdick, "that if a girl wants to be a doctor she's got jest as good a right to as anybody!"

"I reckon she has," agreed Hank Fanshaw.

"An'," continued Benson, in his slow way, "she kept on a-prayin' kinder as if she was tellin' her dear Lord all about it. Harry must live, not only for all that it meant to him, but the much that it meant to her, too. I s'pose she was that tired and worn with watchin' that her courage had kinder given out, an' she felt as if she must tell it all to some one, an' it seemed, too, as if her dear Lord was about her only friend. I judged times had gone pretty hard with her, an' that if she failed to make a livin' start here, it was all up with her, so to speak. An' she prayed on an' on, jest as if she was tellin' all her troubles to a pityin' friend, an' then her head dropped forward on her hands as she knelt by a chair, an'—an' then I come away."

"Aum!" hawked Ike Fosdick, gruffly.

Colonel Pride, never of a retiring disposition, had, during the days that followed the accident, made himself as familiar as possible with the antecedents of the girl doctor. Her mother, a slender, unworldly woman, had been glad to pour the story into the sympathetic ears of the colonel.

She was very proud, in a meek way, of Jean, and full of quiet faith in the girl's future. The past had been full of stern self-denial and brave struggling against privation, but she felt sure that Jean's triumph was not far off. The little widow and the fatherless girl had hoarded their savings long and well before Jean could begin her course at the medical college, and though both mother and daughter practiced self-denial to a pitiful extent, their little savings were well-nigh exhausted ere the completion of the studies.

"And she worked, oh, so hard!" the little mother said, with moist eyes.

Then, when Jean graduated, they had put their two inexperienced heads together and decided that in the West was to be found the field wherein Jean would presently win a modest measure of fame and fortune. There were great opportunities in the West, they felt sure, and so thither they had gone, and by chance and the perusal of one of the grandiloquent and mostly foundationless boom circulars sent out by Colonel Pride, had been led to seek New Chicago.

"And here," continued the little widow, "we have found friends, and Jean will be appreciated, I feel sure. It has been a long, hard struggle, but I think brighter days are in store for us."

Then Colonel Pride came away.

"An' this," said Benson, slowly, "is the doctor we air goin' to run out!"

"Who says so?" demanded Ike Fosdick, briskly.

No one answered.

When next the prominent citizens met in conference in Colonel Pride's office it was upon the afternoon that found Dr. Harry so far recovered that he had been able to leave Jean's modest little house and walk weakly over to his own office. Colonel Pride was reticent and ill at ease, Hank Fanshaw taciturn, Banning and Benson well-nigh dumb, and Ike Fosdick grumpy almost to pugnacity.

"Gentlemen," began the colonel, awkwardly, "we have canvassed this subject thoroughly, and—er—ah—"

"I reckon," agreed Fanshaw.

"And—er—" continued the colonel, "have reached the conclusion that in considering the interests of our fellow-citizens we—er—cannot discriminate against the weak in favor of the strong. We—er—"

"Yep," encouraged Fanshaw.

"The case stands thus," went on the embryo legislator. "Stands thus—er—"

"Stands this a-way," broke in Benson, steadily. "Poor girl, tryin' her best to make a livin' for herself an' mother—kin do it, too, if it wa'n't for opposition. If she has to go—I—er—only her dear Lord knows what'll become of her an' the little mother! I—I—"

And there he stuck.

"Opposition," began Banning, usually the most taciturn of men, taking up the thread that Benson had dropped, "kin make a start somewhere else. A man kin always do that, but a little girl—"

And Banning stuck.

"But Harry," said Colonel Pride, in an almost accentless way.

"Harry," added Hank Fanshaw. "I reckon we love him!" And Fanshaw never spoke truer words. Love him? Aye! they loved him with the deep, quiet love of strong men.

"But—" began Colonel Pride.

"But Harry 'll have to go!" uttered Ike Fosdick, sternly. And the others wagged their heads.

Dr. Harry was not at his office when the prominent citizens, marching slowly and dejectedly, reached it. They shuffled solemnly over to Jean Ransom's cottage. At the gate Colonel Pride, the embryo legislator, held back. They had decided to break it to him gently.

"I can't tell him, boys!" he said, hoarsely.

"I'll tell him," growled Ike Fosdick, with desperate energy.

The cottage door was open. As they crowded up to it there was a flutter within, and Fosdick's astonished senses told him that he would have been warranted in taking oath that Dr. Harry's uninjured arm had been around Dr. Jeanie's waist.

"Boys," cried Dr. Harry, heartily, the while a decided dash of red shone in his pale cheeks, but less decided than the red that dyed Jeanie's face, "I am glad you have come. We—I should not have told you for some time yet, but now you may as well know the happy news, for I know your congratulations will have the hearty ring of truth. Jeanie has promised to become my wife. I—"

"Whoop!" roared the sphinx-like Banning. "That settles it all!"

Dr. Harry did not understand him, but was too happy to inquire.

"Ladies and gentleman, er—er—" began Colonel Pride, grandiloquently, as Harry, right before them all, placed his hand in that of blushing Jean. "Er—er—dear boy and girl, we do congratulate you, and—er—"

"Come away, Pride!" whispered Ike Fosdick, hoarsely. "Come out where we kin all yell?"

When next the prominent citizens gathered at the office of Colonel Pride that gentleman felt called upon to say something.

"While I have always maintained," he began, "that woman should not go outside of her proper sphere in life, I—"

"But her proper sphere is just where she blame pleases to go!" broke in Ike Fosdick.

"I reckon it is!" agreed Fanshaw.

IN FASHION'S GLASS.

[Any of our lady subscribers who are desirous of making purchases in New York through the mails, or any subscribers who intend visiting the city, will be cheerfully directed by the editor of the Fashion Department to the most desirable establishments, where their wants can be satisfactorily supplied; or she will make purchases for them without charge when their wishes are clearly specified.]

THERE is a pretty tradition which tells us that a Chinese Empress, overcome by the heat at a dramatic performance, took off her mask and used it as a fan, and so instituted the fashion. Again, historians claim that we owe its invention to various other sources, but whether the Sibyl of Cumæ or the Oriental, we wot not, but declare our everlasting gratitude to whichever it may be, for bequeathing to us such a useful trifle, which is always in season and ever in demand. As a holiday gift of any sort it is always in order, and there are no restrictions nor limits to its costliness. From an inspection of the present season's exhibit one would conclude that there is nothing left for the inventive genius to do in the way of fan-painting;—such graceful composition and exquisite delicacy of treatment were ne'er excelled. Taffeta, silk, gauze, and crêpe are the materials most effectively used, and the sticks are of carved pearl inlaid with gold, violet and sandal woods, ivory or ebony. The most costly of these, with pearl sticks, have an inset of lace wrought into the gauze, and taking the form of a Sedan chair in which is seated a dainty maiden of high degree, exquisitely painted, while the chair itself is being borne by merry Cupids entwined in flower



THE FASHIONABLE SASH.

garlands. Another design, quite as ingenious, pictures a well wrought into the lace, with painted Cupids drawing up the bucket. Perhaps one of the most effective fans by night is in black gauze, delicately painted and also spangled with tiny stars and crescents. Ostrich-feather fans are now made to harmonize with the novelty silks in shot effects, also shaded gauzes for evening wear, while a flower trimmed dress finds a fitting accompaniment

in a fan covered with silk flower-petals, or frills of gauze edged with a flower fringe, which folds up or spreads out as the fan shuts or opens.

Another favored gift of the present year is a lamp-shade, and as the majority of these trifles are the size of an ordinary sunshade, covered with soft China silk and draped with fine lace, they may be counted among the luxuries. The latest form of shade has the top spread out like the petals of a flower, which supports a full of lace, and occasionally nestling within its folds will be seen tiny birds, harmonizing in color with the silk cover. Trailing vines of convolvulus, nasturtiums, and like flowers are also employed as decorations. Shades on this order average about twenty-five dollars apiece. Among other pretty trifles from which to choose a holiday gift are dainty bits of Royal Dresden and flat bowls of various sizes for table decoration in Minton ware, having perforated covers in which are placed violets, pansies, or other small flowers. These range upward of a dollar and a quarter apiece. Then there are the bronzes in birds and flowers and sprigs with which we are already familiar, and which are so exquisitely colored and executed, and in fact there is a plethora of odd holiday trifles, with prices within the reach of all.

As soon as the pressure of the holiday season has passed evening gowns will be of the most special interest to the many, when social life has reawakened, and the "small and early" and the dinner dance begin to reassert themselves. The present passion for sashes is likely to continue, and to many it comes like a benediction, when one can take a last season's gown and with a little renovating and a sash after the mode of the moment the plainest gown will assume an "up to date" air which is invaluable. These sashes are in every conceivable color, made of rich satin ribbon, with the borders appliquéd with ostrich feather tips, embroidered, and fringed with glittering steel or gold or jet. The illustration shows how they are arranged on the bodice, being crossed in front and passing under the arms, finishing in a bow between the shoulders. A charming evening gown, also showing this form of garniture, is of pale-pink striped chiffon. The skirt is most gracefully draped, and the bodice is on the swathed order. Round the waist are double bands of broad black velvet united by pendants of jet passementerie and tying in the centre of the back beneath the shoulders, to reach in long ends to the hem. The bodice is rounded over the shoulders and frilled under a band of jet, while the sleeves are short and puffed, and altogether it is an ideal gown for a young girl. For semi-dressy occasions there are extremely simple and pretty gowns, made in cashmeres, henriettas, and crêpons, in the softest of colorings, such as lemon, biscuit, salmon, tomato, pale green, and mauve, with garnitures of velvet ribbon four inches wide, in such strong contrasts as gray upon the lemon, moss-green with tomato, blue with pale green, mauve with salmon, and bronze with biscuit.

For information thanks are due B. Altman & Co.

ELLA STARR.

BROOKLYN'S THREATENED WATER FAMINE.

A VERY serious accident occurred in Brooklyn on the 21st of November. Four men who were at work upon an extension of the aqueduct were buried alive by a landslide, which was followed by the bursting of a water main, and four others narrowly escaped a like fate. The break in the water main, through which the city's water supply was pumped into the distributing reservoir at Ridgewood, left the population of Brooklyn with but a little over one day's supply of water, and a water famine was imminent. The city authorities did their best to repair the conduit, but it was not possible to complete the repairs in time, and for more than a day the larger part of Brooklyn's population was practically without a drop of water. In many of the streets a curious sight could be seen: speculative persons were carting around barrels filled with drinking water from wells outside of the city limits, which they sold for ten cents a pitcher to such of the inhabitants as had not been far-sighted enough to fill available vessels with water at the first report of the impending eventuality.

Sometimes casualties may occur which even the utmost care, foresight, and watchfulness cannot prevent, but in other cases the cause of the disaster may be traced to the guilty neglect of persons who should be held liable for their criminal carelessness; while again in others the guilt cannot be fastened on any individual, though it may be evident that it was caused by wanton carelessness. The Brooklyn calamity belongs to the latter class. It was proven by an investigation that the old aqueduct had been built in a very reckless manner, while the contractors laying the pipes for the new conduit are to be blamed for disregarding the proper cautions in their work. Brooklyn has ever been famous for the political jobbery displayed in awarding contracts for public works, and this accident has taught the people another dreadful lesson in that respect. It will presumably be forgotten, as others have been before now.

A SALVATION ARMY RECEPTION.

THERE can be no doubt that public sentiment has undergone a great change in reference to the purposes and methods of the Salvation Army. All classes of religious thinkers have come to believe that these methods are adapted to the field in which they are employed, and the success which has attended them has had a very positive influence in stimulating the church generally to more practical efforts among the unchurched masses of our cities. In fact, the most conspicuous feature of the church life of the time is the attention which is being given to efforts of this character.

The enthusiasm which characterizes the labors of the Salvation Army people is no doubt a very important factor in their work. This enthusiasm found a marked expression at the recent reception given by the Salvation Army of this city to La Marechale Catherine Booth-Clibborn, who has been so prominent in the work of the army in France and Switzerland. The reception was held in Association Hall, which was finely decorated, and among the guests were the prominent officials of the organi-

zation in this city. "La Marechale," who has recently made a tour of the West, where she was received with marked distinction, and her addresses produced a notable impression, spoke for an hour in reference to her experiences in France. She said that the work there has been confined to the lowest classes, and that since she commenced it twenty-three departments have been established, and the prospects are of the most encouraging character. She believes that the methods pursued by the army in the simple presentation of the gospel plan will effectively reach the millions of men and woman of France now without the Christian religion. There can be no doubt at all as to the genuineness of the faith of this somewhat remarkable woman, and the success she has achieved in the past fully justifies the confidence reposed in her by her comrades and the public.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SOMEbody was kind enough to send me a copy of a Philadelphia paper giving an *exposé* of the Philadelphia Mutual Life Insurance Company, which has been organized to insure families at a premium of one cent a week. An army of agents is soliciting business and offering to insure anybody from a two-year-old child to a sixty-five-year-old man at the same rate, without medical examination.

This is the scheme, as the Philadelphia paper gives it, and it looks to me as if there would be more money in it for the agents than for any one else. It is always a matter of surprise to me that life insurance is so prolific of schemes. This must be profitable to the schemers or the business would not last as it has done. When will people learn that the best is always the cheapest in the end, and that the cheapest things usually prove in the end to be the most expensive?

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

VICKSBURG, MISS., NOVEMBER 13TH, 1891. *Hermit*.—I have recently taken out upon my life a \$5,000 twenty-year "distribution policy" of the New York Life Insurance Company. I am forty-two years of age, and after carefully reading over this policy have reached the conclusion that as an insurance policy pure and simple, as distinguished from a ton-tine or endowment policy, and taking into consideration that I had quite an amount of insurance on my life already, which absorbs a good deal of my income, this policy was a good one. The agents of other companies denounce this policy as in every way undesirable, and say that it has been condemned by the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, and that it is not allowed to be written in that State. Please give me your opinion on this policy. I look forward to life insurance as the main provision that I can make for my family, and read your articles on life insurance every week with the greatest interest. I can assure you that I and many others in this community appreciate most highly the work that you are doing for policy-holders with life companies. Answer my inquiry to "M. F. S.," Vicksburg, and oblige.

Yours truly,

M. F. S.

Ans.—The policy was condemned by the Superintendent of Insurance in Massachusetts, but was amended and I think subsequently received his approval. I would not prefer it to some other policies I know of, and yet it has certain good features, and I think my correspondent will find it satisfactory in the end. He must not be influenced by agents, as they are paid to denounce every company but their own.

MARION, O., NOVEMBER 13TH, 1891. *Hermit*.—Will you please give the standing of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York City in your insurance column?

C. G. W.

Ans.—The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association has established great success under the direction and management of Mr. E. B. Harper. It is one of the largest, if not the largest, assessment insurance concerns in the world, and has had surprising growth in recent years. If this continues it will soon outrank some of the large old-line companies. Of course everything depends, as all business concerns do, upon the continuance of its good management.

ST. LOUIS, MO., NOVEMBER 13TH, 1891. *Hermit*.—I wish to take out an insurance policy in one of the big New York companies, but am undecided as to what policy to have them write for me. I am twenty-four years old, and have about decided to take out a twenty-year pay policy in the New York Mutual, upon which the premium is \$29.20 per M. Would you advise this line of policy, or do you think that they issue a more advantageous one? I am seeking an investment as well as insurance. If you will give me your advice on the subject I will be obliged.

E. F. G.

Ans.—The form of policy you have chosen is, I presume, well adapted to your requirements and your circumstances, and I consider it a good one. There are a multitude of different policies, and not much difference between many of them. The company you have selected is certainly one of the largest and best.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, OCTOBER 31ST, 1891. *Hermit*.—In your last issue you imply that the leading life insurance companies contemplate a change of reserve by the various State departments to a three-per-cent. basis at an early day, instead of four per cent., as at present required. I have examined the tables of surplus you publish of the various companies, some of which have a very large surplus, and I would like to know what would be the surplus of the following companies on a three-per-cent. reserve basis, if such should be established: Mutual Life, Equitable, New York Life, Washington Life, and State Mutual Life. If you will be kind enough to publish an answer to this inquiry in the next issue of your valuable paper you will oblige a policy-holder and constant reader.

Yours truly,

J. H. K.

Ans.—It would be practically easy for my correspondent to calculate what the surplus of any company is, as the rule is very plain as I gave it. If "J. H. K." will take paper and pencil he can make the calculations as easily as I can. It is hardly fair to ask me to do what he can do himself.

COLORADO SPRINGS, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1891. *Hermit*.—Will you kindly give me your opinion of the Massachusetts Benefit Association—its management and responsibility. If you have before given your opinion of this company it may be more convenient for you to refer to the issue in which it appeared.

Yours truly,

V. C. C.

Ans.—I have on several occasions given my opinion of the Massachusetts Benefit Association. It is doing a considerable business and has an enterprising and pushing management. It is an assessment company, and ranks with some of the best of them. During 1890 its total income was \$1,255,000, and its disbursements \$1,073,000. Its total invested assets were reported at \$601,540. It has quite a number of losses adjusted and in process of adjustment, and reported at the close of 1890 \$21,000 in losses resisted.

NORFOLK, VA., NOVEMBER 11TH, 1891. *Hermit*.—I have a policy in the New York Life Insurance Company, a twenty-year endowment, payable in ten years, for \$5,000. I have paid eight annual premiums and cannot pay the ninth and am offered non-participating paid-up policy for \$4,000 in settlement. What great advantage would I make by completing the two annual premiums required and participating in the profits? Is participation in profits additional to dividend certificates for additional insurance? Thanking you for an early reply in one of FRANK LESLIE'S, Yours truly,

G. J. W.

Ans.—It would prove a great advantage, in my judgment, to my correspondent if he would retain his participating policy. There are several advantages that would accrue which he will lose by failure to keep up his payments. In answer to the second inquiry I reply no, that they are practically the same thing.

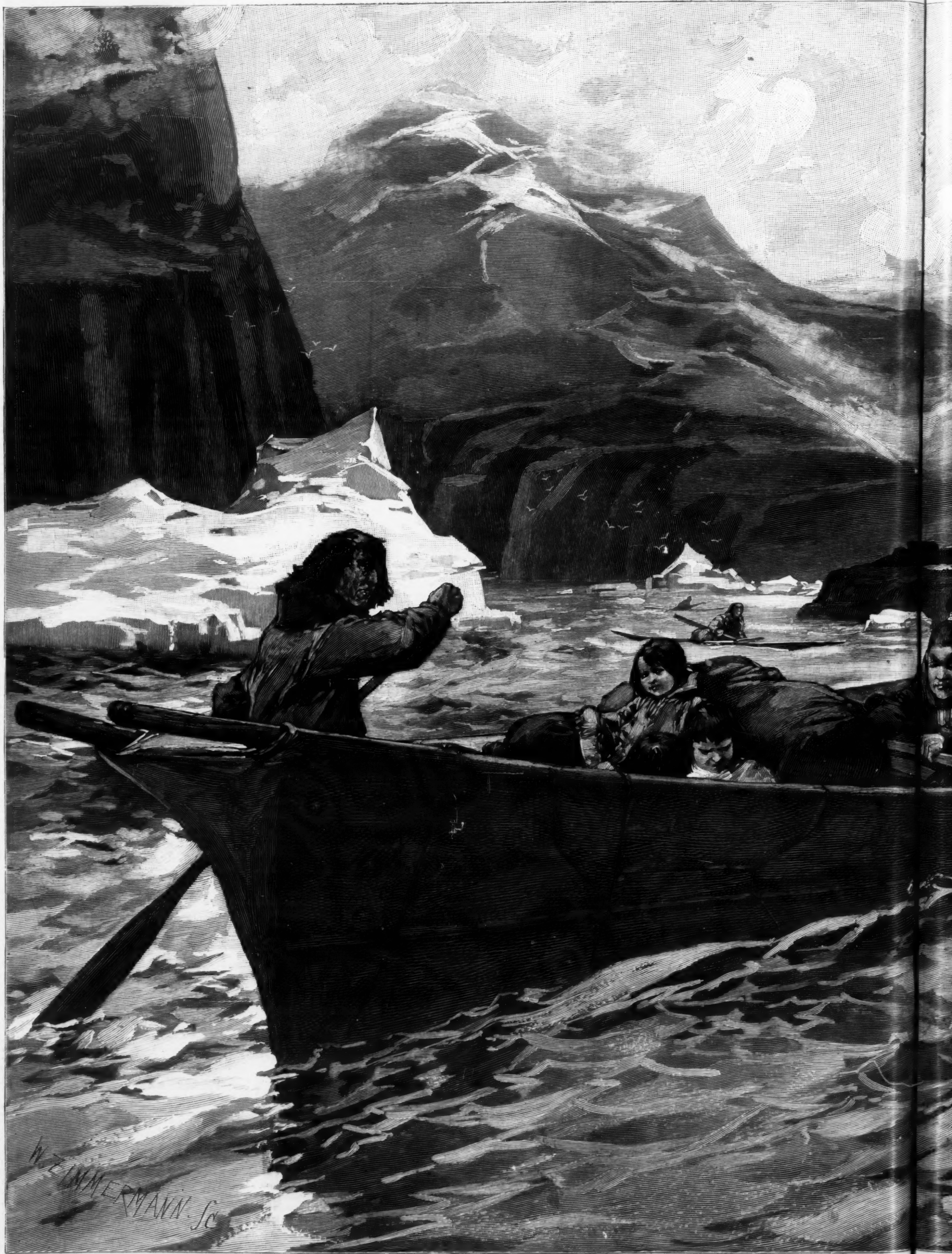
23 WASHINGTON PLACE, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1891. *Hermit*.—Can the Industrial Order of America do business in this city? It is an endowment-assessment order, terms from one to seven years. Confidentially I enclose one of its circulars. Can an agent inducing people to join this order be held responsible, and is he violating the laws of this city?

Yours truly,

G. W.

Ans.—"G. W." should write to the Hon. James F. Pierce, Commissioner of Insurance, for an answer to his inquiry. I do not believe that the concern has been licensed to do business in this State. He has set his face quite sternly against all insurance schemes of the short-term order.

The Hermit.



ALASKAN ESQUIMAUX RETURNING WITH SUPPLIES

DRAWN BY N. SMITH



G WITH SUPPLIES TO THEIR WINTER QUARTERS.
AWN BY H. SMITH.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY.



MAJOR R. W. McCLAUGHRY.

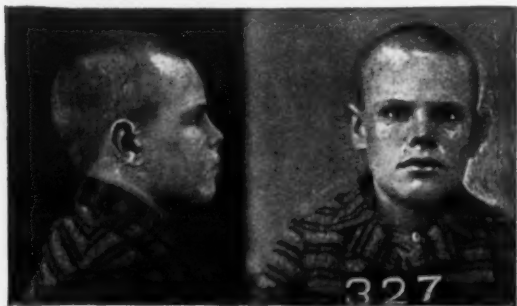
THE Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, located at Huntingdon, has been in operation less than three years, but is already known as one of the model reformatory prisons of the world. It is managed by a board of five directors and Major R. W. McClaughry, who had been for fifteen years the successful warden of the famous Joliet Prison in Illinois, had charge of the institution as executive until called to be Superintendent of Police in Chicago, his success being so great that it became the "pet" penal institution of the State. The reformatory receives only young men who are believed to have been convicted of a felony for the first time, and who are between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five. They are sentenced for no definite period, but can be held for the longest period for which they could have been sentenced to the penitentiary. Any prisoner can earn his release on parole after having faithfully served twelve months and lived up to the requirements of the institution. The inmates are divided into three grades. The first-grade men are clothed in suits of dark-gray material, without any suggestion of stripes or distinguishing mark. They do not march in the lock-step, as prison convicts are compelled to do, but are permitted to form in double file and march in the same style as a company of militia. They take their meals in a dining-room, and the tables are waited on by fellow-prisoners assigned to that duty. The privilege of conversation is freely permitted during the time they are assembled there. There are other privileges enjoyed by this grade which are denied to those of the lower grades.

The new arrival at the reformatory is placed in the intermediate or second grade, from which he can be degraded for misconduct, or advanced by compliance with the rules and regulations. The second-grade uniform is a gray checked coat and cap, the pants having a small black horizontal stripe alternating with a broader gray one, but the contrast is not so startling as the black and white striped suits of the average penitentiary convict. They march in single file, with folded arms, and are permitted no conversational privileges, as is the case with the first grade; nor are they allowed to eat in the dining-rooms—all meals being taken to their cells. After serving six months in the second grade with perfect record, and another consecutive six months in the first grade with a similar record, the prisoner is eligible to parole. When he is granted a parole he still remains in the eyes of the law a subject of the State, and should he violate any of the conditions of his parole he can be arrested and remanded to prison; otherwise he receives an absolute discharge after having been on parole for a period of not less than six months.

During one year one hundred and twenty men have gone out into the State on parole, all of whom, with very few exceptions, have complied with the conditions of their paroles, and in many cases there is evidence showing a complete reformation of character in the lives of those released, and after gaining their final discharge from the parole system they have continued at work, earning good wages and living honest lives. The few exceptions who have violated their paroles have been arrested and brought back to the reformatory. Paroles are not granted unless, in addition to having served six months in the first grade, the prisoner has also gained the confidence of the superintendent. The friends of a candidate for parole must also provide the prisoner with employment before he can be released.

There is a class of men termed "special parole" prisoners, for whom no outside employment could be obtained. Such men are permitted to serve their parole inside the walls, and are employed by the State, which allows them a small compensation.

The grade of a prisoner depends upon the number of marks earned or forfeited. The highest mark is three, which is given for obedience, good work, and progress in study, making nine marks which can be earned during a month. Thus the inmates are all said to be "earning their nines." For infractions of rules,



such as stealing from a fellow-prisoner, fighting, lying, etc., a prisoner is reduced to the third grade. When this happens he loses all the good marks he had been credited with, and must commence over again. In the third grade his condition is indeed a miserable one. He is clothed in a suit even more disgraceful in appearance than the "zebra stripes." It is a gray and red striped cloth, and the contrast between that and the other grades is a very noticeable one. He must occupy a cell with a small

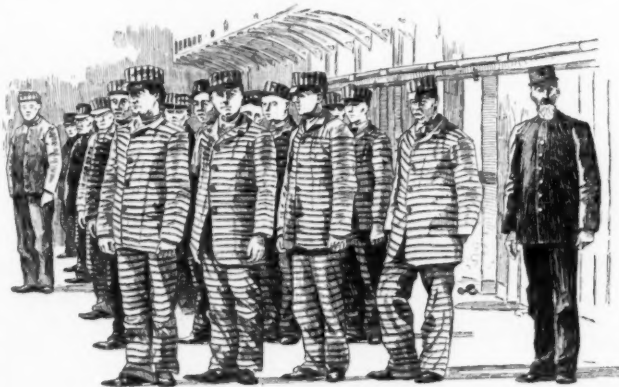
opening for a door, and at night is deprived of light, while the cells of the other grades are brilliantly illuminated by incandescent electric lights. He is denied all reading-matter, such as newspapers and library books, cannot receive visits from his friends or write to them—and in line he must march in the lock-step, with both hands resting on the shoulders of his comrade in front. None but the entirely depraved, or those vicious beyond all reclamation can stand the rigid discipline of the third grade long without making an effort to get back to the other grades; and in consequence the number of third-graders is growing smaller and smaller as the institution grows older.

The most marked peculiarity of the reformatory is the prominence given to education. There are three school buildings with nine rooms, under the supervision of a "moral instructor," who is assisted by a corps of efficient teachers. Every man in the first two grades must attend school two hours each evening during five nights in the week, and must pass a written examination once a month in their studies. Arithmetic, English literature, orthography, civil government, grammar, and United States history, are taught.

With the love and anxiety of a parent Major McClaughry sought to give each inmate an aim in life, and endeavored to start him on the road to respectability with a chance to gain an honest living, and throwing around the released man every possible safeguard, so that he may be able, if so inclined, to shun bad associations and a criminal life. Many a poor boy who had never known what it was to have the care of a father or mother can look back upon the time he spent at the reformatory and thank his lucky star for having been placed there while he was yet a young man.

The secret of Major McClaughry's success in the management of criminals—and his success has extended over a period of twenty years—is to be found in the dominant force of his own personality. He believes and acts up to the precept that "it is noble to be good." Personally and officially he carries high the standard of Christian rectitude, and will have no officer under him who is not a strictly moral man. In his new position as the head of the Chicago police he is a terror to evil-doers.

The reformatory is an institution of single men. Among the five hundred and thirty inmates that have been received at this writing there were but five or six who had left wives behind them in the outside world. When the reformatory was built, the matter of providing solitary cells, where the turbulent and insubordinate could be confined on a spare diet of bread and water, was entirely overlooked; consequently the superintendent was compelled to devise some new method of punishment, some-



THE DRILL.

thing that would be effective and at the same time do no bodily harm nor jeopardize the health of the youthful desperadoes. He visited the Elmira Reformatory, and after conferring with Superintendent Brockway, thought out an improvement on existing methods and at once put it into effect. Connected with the office of the deputy superintendent was a room which he caused to be fitted up with the necessary implements, and the inmates soon named it the "spanking-room." The new innovation in prison discipline carried terror to the hearts and persons of the young rascals who had laughed at the "old man" and bid defiance to the solitary cell. The instrument of punishment was made from a broad piece of sole-leather, shaped something after the style of an old-time slipper, such as was worn by our grandmothers, only larger. This was soaked in water until it became soft and pliable. Then the culprit's hands were fastened in handcuffs attached to a sliding-bar against the wall, the clothing was lowered from his person, and then Superintendent McClaughry with his own good right arm would administer a few spanks to the offender with an admonition that the dose would be doubled at the next offense. An instant improvement in discipline was noticeable throughout the reformatory, and McClaughry became charmed with his success as a spanker.

One of the most enjoyable features of the reformatory is a silver cornet band of sixteen pieces and a drum-major. The musicians are all prisoners, taking great pride in their proficiency to render excellent music. The band is fully uniformed in bright scarlet with gold braid and brass buttons. S. W. WETMORE.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

AT about half-past six on the morning of the 28th of October, the fertile and populous plain extending over the central provinces of Mino and Owari, in Japan, was most mercilessly shaken and devastated by a terrible earthquake.

Besides the towns of Nagoya, Gifu, and Ogaki, with respective populations of 150,000, 30,000, and 20,000, the plain contains numerous villages, and also the most extensive potteries in the country.

Roughly speaking, 12,000 perished, an equal number were injured, 100,000 houses were either wholly or partially crushed, and 300,000 persons were made homeless. What an appalling destruction wrought within an instant of time! The loss of property is enormous, that sustained by the single line of railway passing through the district amounting to one million dollars.

Nearly all the houses in the town of Ogaki, formerly the seat of Daimio (now Marquis) Toda, till recently Japan's representative at the court of Vienna, were destroyed either by the shock or the fire that ensued, and the town is not likely ever to regain its former prosperity. Many villages and small towns are absolutely wiped out, not a house being left standing. In places the soil sank several feet over considerable areas, sometimes carrying down with it houses and their inmates. Earth fissures are seen everywhere, some of them as many as six feet wide and twenty or more feet deep. The effects produced on engineering structures are in many cases extraordinary. The shock was distinctly felt at a distance of nearly four hundred miles from the centre of the disturbance.

Our illustration, for which we are indebted to a Japanese artist, Mr. G. Yanagi, of Tokio, is of a scene in one of the streets of Nagoya on the day after the earthquake. In the distance is the tower of the celebrated castle of that city, one of the few buildings which remained unharmed.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN CONNECTICUT.

PROBABLY no State in the Union has ever been involved in political chaos so dense and bewildering as that in which Connecticut has been and is wallowing, and in which it must continue to be until the elections of a year hence can end the argument of the present and bring new conditions. Three men claim to be entitled to the office of Governor; each firmly believes he is right, and no one of the three will cease to struggle for a legal vindication until the coming of another election, which must end the unhappy contest.

The reader will better understand the present after a brief review of the past. On November 4th, 1890, the State elections were held, with Lieutenant-Governor Samuel E. Merwin and Judge Luzon B. Morris respectively the candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties for the Governorship. The returns showed a majority of twenty-six for the Democratic candidate. But the workings of the new ballot law were so gross, and so many hundreds of Republican ballots were rejected by Democratic moderators, that the Republicans claimed no election by the people. The Legislature convened with a Republican majority of five. The House was distinctly Republican, the Senate Democratic. The House asked the Senate to join in an investigation of the returns. The Senate refused, claiming that the face of the returns was final, and that the Legislature had no power to go back of the returns. This began the battle. The State constitution provides that no man can be Governor until duly qualified by the General Assembly, and that a Governor must hold office until his successor is so qualified. The Senate declared Judge Morris Governor, and the gentleman took the oath of office. But when he attempted to take his seat Morgan G. Bulkeley, the incumbent, refused, declaring that he should continue Governor until Judge Morris or Lieutenant-Governor Merwin had been declared Governor by the General Assembly, and not by one branch of it. There followed months of weary, profitless fighting, and in June the Legislature adjourned until November 11th.

But the struggle was not to abate. Judge Morris brought *quo warranto* proceedings to compel Governor Bulkeley to come into the Supreme Court and show why he held office. Six of the most eminent lawyers of the State, three on each side, prepared for the battle. These were: ex-Governor Ingersoll, State Attorney Doolittle, and Judge Henry Stoddard for Judge Morris, the plaintiff; and Charles J. Cole, William C. Case, and Henry C. Robinson for Governor Bulkeley. There followed months of skirmishing, until finally, on November 23d and 24th, the battle was fought before Chief Justice Andrews and Judges Carpenter, Seymour, Torrance, and Fenn. The case was opened by Mr. Cole, the personal counsel of Governor Bulkeley. Judge Stoddard replied. These two absorbed one day. On the next Mr. Case opened, and he was followed by ex-Governor Ingersoll, while Mr. Robinson, for Governor Bulkeley, concluded the arguments. The Democratic "brief" of ninety-six closely type-written pages was an able presentation of the Democratic claim, that the face of the returns elect. The Republican reply, fully as able, was most convincing that by the constitution the Democratic candidate and claimant had not been "duly qualified." The arguments concluded, the court adjourned without day.

It is very generally felt that there can be but one response from the court: "No jurisdiction." The Democratic counsel expect this. The constitution of the State, which, by the way, is but an 1818 revision of the charter granted the colony more than two centuries since, provides that the General Assembly shall constitute the highest court of the State. Thus Connecticut's Supreme Court is not supreme, and it is possible to go beyond it, as was done only two years ago when a condemned murderer appealed to the General Assembly. The Supreme Court judges will see the futility of their handling the case, and "no jurisdiction" will be their answer. And it is hardly probable that the Democratic counsel will go to the General Assembly, in itself a Republican court. In all probability there will be no material change in the situation, and Governor Bulkeley will remain Governor until another election is held. Should the Democratic Senate descend a bit from the high position it has taken, something might be done. But it will not do this. A joint investigation of the returns with the Republican House would be fatal to the apparent majority of twenty-six of the Democratic candidate, and the Senate will therefore remain *in statu quo*, so to speak. The Senate now stands adjourned until a date early in December and the House until a date early in January, and in the meantime the State is suffering for legislation. All efforts by the House to get the Senate to do business have failed. A Democratic Comptroller refuses to audit the bills of a Republican State Treasurer, and Governor Bulkeley has thus far paid bills against the State amounting to \$200,000.

One thing is very certain, next fall national issues will be side-tracked in Connecticut. Protection and free trade and free coinage and tin-plate will have no more effect on the elections in this State than they would on the selections of spring fashions in Kamschatka. CHARLES M. LINCOLN.

THE STARVING RUSSIANS.

THE contrast between Thanksgiving in Russia and Thanksgiving in the United States was a marked one. In one country there are want and famine; in the other, an abundance that has not been surpassed for years. While millions of Russians are crying aloud for a crust of bread, the American people have food enough and to spare. The benevolent despotism that is supposed to watch over its subjects with the solicitude of a parent, and to protect them from all possible harm, has failed in the hour of need. All the evils foretold by the prophets who have lost faith in the republic, or who never believed in the wisdom of popular government, have vanished before the spectacle of universal industry and content.

It is not easy to realize the extent and character of the calamity that has overtaken the old friend of the North. To say that the famine district begins at Odessa and ends at Tobolsk, a distance of three thousand miles, and that it varies in width from five hundred to a thousand miles, gives but a faint idea of the area ravaged. Yet it is nearly as large as the United States. It has a population of from thirty-five to forty millions—a population greater than ours at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and hardly less than the one enumerated at the close of the next decade. To find a parallel we must go to India or China, where civilization has yet to erect the only possible safeguard against the invasion of hunger, the railroad, or return to the Middle Ages when nothing could be done to avert such a disaster.

Although the Minister of Finance predicted the famine more than a year ago, little has been done to prevent the destruction of the whole population of this vast region. To be sure, the priests read all the prayers prescribed for a drought. The less enlightened peasants were quite as energetic in their efforts to quench the thirst of a parched land; in accordance with an ancient belief they dug up the bodies of drunkards and cast them into rivers and lakes. But, sad to relate, the fountains of heaven remained quite as indifferent to their importunity as they had been to that of the priests. The Government was scarcely more successful in warding off the famine. It prohibited the export of corn and rye after a delay that enabled the speculators to enrich themselves "beyond the dreams of avarice." It has now prohibited the export of wheat and wheat products, but the prohibition is only another version of the story of the barn made fast to keep the horse already stolen.

All over the famine district the poorer people exhausted their accustomed food long ago. They are now driven to the desperate necessity of eating whatever may promise to save them from death. Grass and leaves, pigweeds and the refuse from the manufacture of linseed-oil, are among the things they eagerly thrust into their famished stomachs. Not infrequently, however, the stuff they swallow only puts an end to a life that they strove to prolong. Six persons in the Government of Kazan, who had eaten of the so-called "hunger bread," narrowly escaped death from poisoning. The dough out of which it was made immediately killed two hens that were fed with it. The bread is said to resemble a piece of hard, black earth. "Other specimens," says the *Volga Messenger* describing it, "are also black, but very light in proportion to bulk; porous, and for all the world like a lump of turf."

The desperation and demoralization that have come with the famine almost surpass belief. Suicides are not infrequent. "I have four children," said a woman, cut down in time to save her life, "and I won't live to see them die before my eyes." A man in Kieff poisoned himself and his two children. "We took it," said one of the children, revived for a moment, "because father said we should never be hungry any more." The *Novoye Vremya* tells of a woman who took her children and sold herself to an unmarried man. "I shall have food," she said, "and it will be easier for my husband to rub along for a time without such a drag as myself and the young ones." The competition for work is so great in some places that the starving peasants fight and kill one another to get it. In other places they refuse to work, saying that the Czar will not let them die. They sell the food given them, and with the money obtained plunge into the wildest excesses. In still other places tens of thousands are wandering about in peaceable or lawless bands. "Some of them," says a writer in the *Fortnightly Review*, "are making their way to China, discussing that distant country with a childish enthusiasm, and feeling confident that its inhabitants will welcome them with the cordiality of long-lost brothers. Were they to become enraged at the Government, as Count Tolstoy predicts, there is nothing to prevent a repetition of the bloody scenes of the French revolution."

FRANKLIN SMITH.

THE MILLENNIUM.

PROFESSOR TOTTEN'S PREDICTIONS AND COMMENTS THEREON.

WE append additional comments on Professor Totten's millennial contributions. It will be seen that the interest in them continues:

MISS PROCTOR'S REPLY TO E. G. HAWLEY.

To the Editor:—Mr. Hawley makes the query, "Is it a reality that we know nothing of the origin of the earth?" He also remarks that, "Miss Proctor seems to reason from the human standpoint, and to leave God out of the account." In reality, Miss Proctor argues from a common-sense standpoint; and with regard to the origin of the earth she replies as follows: "We have a probability, about as great as science can make it, of the beginning of the present state of things on the earth, of the fitness of the earth for habitation; and then we have a probability about the beginning of the universe as a whole which is so small that it is better put in this form—that we do not know anything at all about it. The reason why I say that we do not know anything at all of the beginning of the universe is that we have no reason whatever for believing that what we at present know of the laws of geometry and mechanics is exactly and absolutely true at present, or that they have been even approximately true for any period of time, further than we have direct evidence of. The evidence we have of them is founded on experience, and we should have exactly the same experience of them now if those laws were not exactly and absolutely true, but were only so nearly true that we could not observe the difference. So that in making the assumption we may argue upon the absolute uniformity of nature, and suppose these laws to have remained exactly as they are, we are assuming something we know nothing about. My conclusion, then, is that we do know, with great probability, of the beginning of the habitability of the earth about one hundred or two hundred millions of years back, but that of a beginning of the universe we know nothing at all."

Professor Totten reads the Scriptures to confirm his own views with regard to the end of the world. How does he explain the following:

"35 Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away."

"36 But of that day and hour knoweth no man, no, not the angels of heaven, but my Father only?" (Matt. xxiv., 35, 36.)

MARY PROCTOR.

922 EDMOND STREET, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

PREPARE TO MEET THY GOD!

To the Editor:—There can be little doubt, by this time, of your being, perhaps, the best-informed authority upon the shades of opinion on Professor Totten's Millennial articles. If some of the writers who decry the whole of his arguments would but simply read the Bible, without regard to it as being inspired, but simply as a history, they will see that for several thousand years there has been a belief prevalent upon the earth that somehow, and at some time or other, a supernatural, a heavenly, a divine ruler was to administer the government. That from time to time a man arose claiming inspiration, and asserting that such an one not only was to come and rule, but also that certain "signs" or conditions should indicate the precise period at which he was to be expected.

Forty or more of these prophets have handed down to us their statements as to this "advent," and of this number the curious reader will find that but six furnish data for an advent, while two of these six, and all the rest, bear testimony to a second advent of the same person as judge and ruler over all. He will find them claiming a time set for the first advent, and that at the appointed time one came who, later on in his life, proclaimed himself as "the Messiah"; but not now to bear kingly rule, but to suffer and die an ignominious death "that all men might be saved." He will find this mysterious person stating that his mission now was to select a "little flock" to himself, and that he was "going to prepare a place for them," and in after times to "come again" and take them to himself. In his lifetime on the earth it will be seen that he claimed that these "holy prophets" spake as they had been inspired, and that when all the things they had foretold had transpired, that he would then "come quickly." This condition of worldly affairs will be found to be peculiar and definite, as described by both the prophets and this "wonderful being," and the flock of believers were cautioned to "watch" when they saw "these things come to pass," that the Lord, when he came again the second time, might not find them "sleeping."

The reader will find that this belief was held for centuries prior to the first advent, and through all the succeeding centuries since that event down to the present; that instead of its being one of the periodic ebullitions of crankiness, that it has been and is the firm belief of millions of living and dead humanity, and if true, that he is on the wrong side when the day of reckoning comes!

All along during his reading he will find wondrous confirmatory history of purely mundane affairs that will force him to the conclusion that some parts of this work, in which so many believe, are palpably and undeniably true; and at the close of his search will be confronted with the dilemma of separating the truth from the false, and believing that which is true.

If the old prophets are true, and Christ is true, and his apostles true, then their prophecies are true, and Totten, Baxter, and a host of others are but telling him: "Time is short. Prepare to meet thy God!"

YORK, PA., September 1st, 1891.

BEATON SMITH, C. E.

ANOTHER PREDICTION.

To the Editor:—I am a reader of your excellent paper and have been very interested in Professor Totten's writings, and I wondered if those that oppose him do not know that the time in the Scriptures is appointed when the end shall be.

It reads unto 2,300 days, then the sanctuary shall be cleansed. We start this time 407 a.c., in Nehemiah's time, in the twenty-fifth year of Artaxerxes, where the commandment went forth to build the streets and walls of Jerusalem.

Now I take 407 from 2,300 and leave 1893. I also add 407 to 1893—2,300, whole length of vision; consequently I expect to see the Great King in fall, 1893.

ORRINGTON, MAINE.

THE THEATRES.

THE "Meininger," a company composed mainly of actors belonging originally to the court theatre of the Duke of Sachsen-Meiningen, made their first appearance in America at the German Thalia Theatre on November 17th. They performed Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" (translated by Schlegel-Tieck) to a very appreciative audience. The great strength of this performance lay in the mob scenes, which were handled very skillfully; especially in the forum scene, where the stage was thronged with people, the turbulent crowd excited much admiration by the



MISS LILLIAN RUSSELL.—FROM HER LATEST PHOTO.

perfect naturalness of action. The "Meininger" do not shine by the individual eminence of the actors, but their strong point is a general high level of excellence throughout the play. We give some of the characters from "Julius Caesar" on page 326. Shakespeare's tragedy will be followed by Kleist's "Battle in the Teutoburg Forest" and Schiller's "Maria Stuart."

"The Lost Paradise," an adaptation by Henry C. DeMille of Ludwig Fulda's "Das Verlorene Paradies," which was produced at Proctor's last week, deals with the question of labor and capital. The scenes were originally laid in Germany, but Mr. DeMille has transferred them to Massachusetts and with them German wages. Some of Mr. DeMille's factory hands receive but three dollars for a week's labor, and consequently they are made up to appear half starved. This part of the adaptation should have been left on the other side, for with a McKinley tariff and prosperous industries our working-people, even the most unfortunate, receive much more than three dollars a week, and the poorest of them are well fed. Nevertheless, "The Lost Paradise" will, I fancy, be a success, for it is admirably acted and well staged. The work of Cyril Scott, Leslie Allen, John C. Buckstone, Emmett Corrigan, Rita Hawkins,

Maude Adams, and Odette Tyler, is especially good, while Frank Mordaunt, William Morris, and Sidney Armstrong, in the leading roles, fall somewhat short of expectations.

Fortunately, "Lady Bountiful" with its death-scene is not expected to run very long at the Lyceum. We don't like death-scenes on the stage, and we are most emphatically opposed to them when they carry off such delightful creatures as Georgia Cayvan. If the management must work in a demise, let it be a case of fatty degeneration of the heart and kill Kelcey.

The new Fifth Avenue Theatre will be opened early in March by the Augustus Pitou stock company.

"The Lion Tamer," a new opera by Cheever Goodwin and Richard Stahl, is being rehearsed by the Francis Wilson company and will be produced very soon. Mr. Richard Barker is to stage the production, and in that direction we can expect another "La Cigale" success.

Miss Sadie Martinot will appear in a new play at Philadelphia in January.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew are to star in a new play entitled "The Girl from Mexico." They open in January at the Standard, and if their hopes are realized they will in a few years be the Mr. and Mrs. Kendal of America. But that is for the public to determine.

"Cinderella," at the Academy, is full of good dancing, some very poor acting, and some singing that is even worse.

WINDSOR.

THE JEWISH IMMIGRATION.

THE extent of the immigration of Russian Jews to this country has lately attracted a good deal of attention. Comparatively few of the immigrants are absolutely paupers; the majority are fairly well to do; but a few have only slender means, and need assistance very soon after landing on our shores. Elsewhere we give a picture of a medical examination by the Liverpool immigration doctor of intending Jewish steerage passengers by a Guion steamship, with a view of ascertaining whether they are in a fit condition for the voyage, and not suffering from any infectious or otherwise obnoxious ailment.

A RACE-PROBLEM NOVEL.

THE remarkable degree of success which has attended "Harold," an anonymous book on the race problem, is a startling indication of how public interest persistently centres in that direction. For those who have not already read the novel we tender the advice to do so. From no other source in recent literature can so adequate an idea be obtained of the existing social status of the negro in American society. Briefly told, "Harold" is the narrative of a black infant who, made the hobby of an English nobleman, is reared in luxury and refinement abroad, and comes to America, only to discover that all his education and training avail him nothing along with the white man, and that he is besides isolated from his own race. Desperate, he ultimately returns to Africa and barbarism. The motif is powerful, the plot fascinating, and the race discussions have already excited comment from several statesmen of prominence.

It is said that Hon. Frederick Douglass is preparing an answer to "Harold."

WALL STREET.—PREDICTIONS RECALLED.

I THINK I am entitled to recall several predictions I made to my readers within a few months past. I said in one article that it looked as if the bears would not be satisfied with the condition of the market until they had knocked the "coalers" down. Now comes the rapid decline in Delaware and Hudson, due largely to manipulation, I have no doubt. This and some of the other coal roads have been raided by the bears in a way that indicates to me that in due time, when the shorts are covered, these stocks will offer very good opportunities for investment. I advise my readers to keep their "eyes peeled," as the expression is, for the opportunity.

A correspondent in Hudson, who asks regarding Delaware and Hudson stock, may take this as my answer: There are many persons who believe that the Vanderbilts will own the Delaware and Hudson road before much time has passed. The Vanderbilt stocks have held wonderfully well, and my readers will bear in mind the constant advice I have given them that if they wanted a sure thing it was safer to buy the Vanderbilts than anything else.

A correspondent in St. Louis asks regarding Chicago Gas. My correspondent, if he reads this column, will remember that I advised the purchase of Chicago Gas months ago, when it sold all the way from 40 up. At present prices it looks pretty high. Its history has been that when it has struck 60 odd the insiders have quietly unloaded and then prepared to buy at lower figures. The company is doing exceedingly well, but the price is high considering what it has been in the past.

A correspondent at Boston asks if I still believe that a bull movement is liable to come before many months. I answer in the affirmative. There is a significance in three facts: First, the difficulty in supplying cars for the grain movement in the West; second, the stiffness with which the price of grain and other exportable products are held, and third, the demand for ocean freightage to carry our exports across the water. When these circumstances are combined, and when railroad earnings are increased and rates maintained, it seems to me there is only one outcome, and that is greater profits and higher prices. I look for a very prosperous year in 1892.

Of course I do not calculate that the liquidation abroad is completed. This liquidation has interfered with foreign investments in our securities, but it seems to me that we have suffered about as much as we can suffer from this cause. Our market is quite bare of stocks, and any enlargement of the short interest is always speedily followed by a rapid rise.

A correspondent in New Orleans asks if I have any information about Richmond Terminal. This correspondent, if he observed my predictions in regard to Richmond Terminal, will bear in mind that I said that it was tremendously overloaded, and the statements regarding its condition justify my prediction. Nobody knows how heavily the Richmond

(Continued on page 338.)



LUZON B. MORRIS, DEMOCRATIC CLAIMANT.



MORGAN G. BULKELEY, PRESENT GOVERNOR.



HON. SAMUEL E. MERWIN, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE-ELECT.

THE JUDICIAL CONTEST FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP OF CONNECTICUT.—[SEE PAGE 332.]

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN—SCENE IN A STREET OF NAGOYA ON THE DAY AFTER THE DISASTER.—FROM A SKETCH BY G. YANAGI.
[SEE PAGE 332.]

THE WRECK, SHOWING WHERE THE BREAK OCCURRED.



THE WATER MAIN AS IT WAS BEFORE THE BREAK.

THE RECENT SERIOUS AQUEDUCT DISASTER IN BROOKLYN, WHICH THREATENED A WATER FAMINE IN THE CITY.—PHOTOS BY HEMMENT.—[SEE PAGE 329.]



THE REFORMATORY BUILDINGS.



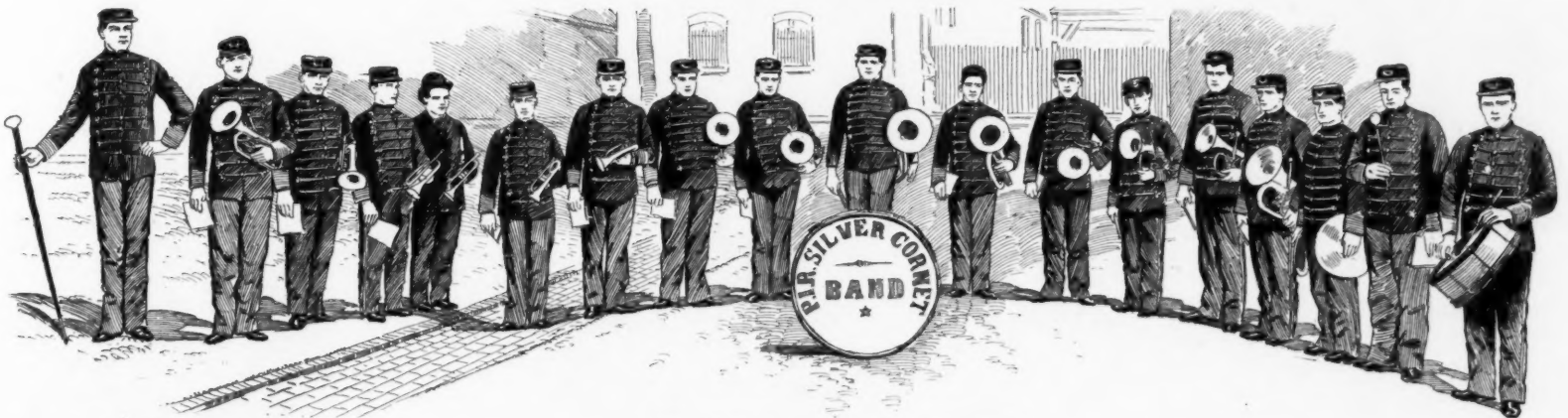
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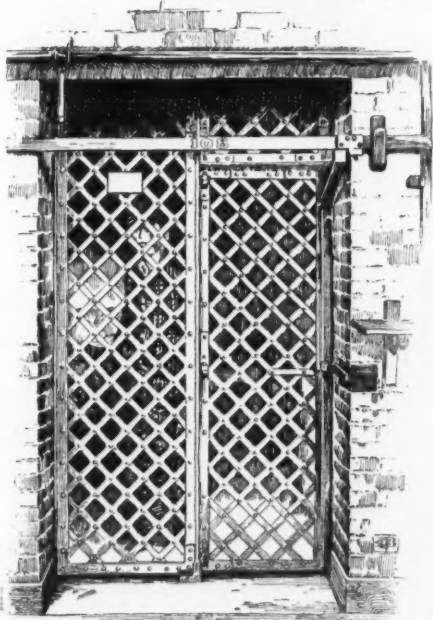
TAKING HIS MEASURE.



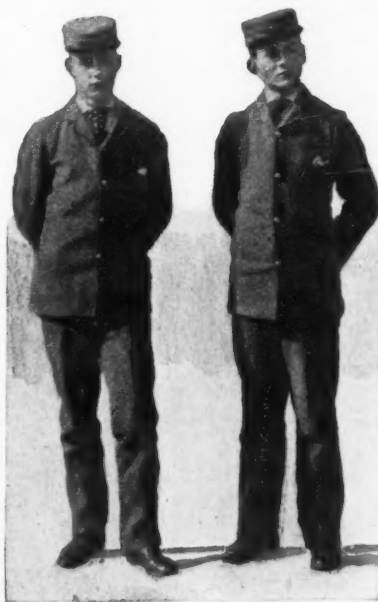
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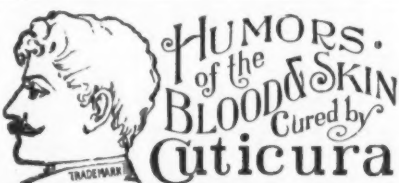
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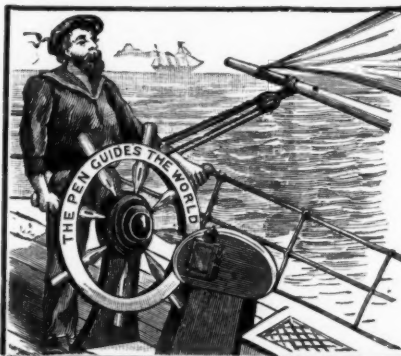
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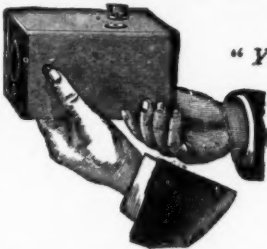
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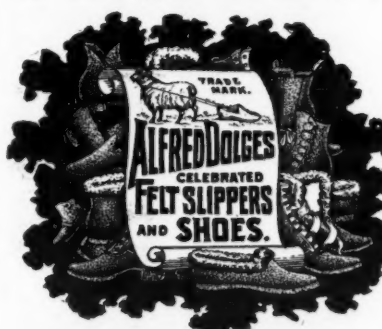
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Jaffe Mercantile Co., Dry Goods.
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F. H. Bancroft, Quickstep Roller Mill.
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Thos. Martin, owner of St. Thomas, West Trinidad.
Chapple Abstract and Guaranty Co., Abstracts
and Loans Guaranteed.
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**COLORADO SAVINGS BANK,
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Capital and Profits - \$110,000.00
5 per cent. interest compounded semi-annually
paid on savings accounts.
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Choice 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. Denver First Mort-
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Choicest property in and around Denver, Col.
WE DEAL ONLY IN FIRST-CLASS REALTY.
VILLA PARK, ten minutes' ride by rapid transit
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investors most remarkable bargains. No inflated
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Real Estate, Loan and Investment
Securities:
Safe Dividend-paying Investments for non-residents,
6 to 8 per cent.
Refer to—Their Clients,
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B. Altman & Co.,

18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave.,

New York,

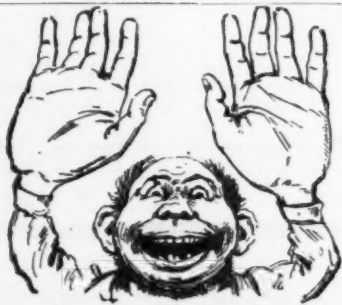
IMPORTERS OF THE

Fasso Corset,

THE FINEST CORSET MADE.

18 Models.

Sold in all the Large Cities of the United States.



ALL HANDS PLAY
CUCKOO
FOR FUN.
SOLD BY ALL TOY DEALERS.
25c., 50c. and \$1.00.

HOTEL Overlooking Central Park,
Fifth Avenue, 58th
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New York.
Highest

Glaza
Class.
Absolutely
FIRE-PROOF
On American and
European Plans.
Within half block 6th
Ave. Elevated R. R. terminus. 5th Ave
Stages and Cross Town Cars pass doors.



THE PICTURESQUE ERIE, the Solid Train Route between New York and Chicago, is the only Trunk Line to Chautauqua Lake.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE—1400 Feet above the Sea—is the highest, handsomest and healthiest navigable lake in the world. Every summer it is visited by more noted people than any other resort in America.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE has superior hotels, including the new Kent House and Sterlingworth Inn at the ideal summer city of Lakewood, N. Y., the Hotel Athenaeum at Chautauqua, N. Y., seat of the famous Chautauqua Assembly, and the Grand Hotel, Point Chautauqua, charmingly situated at the head of the lake.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE is described in books and circulars, which may be obtained from any of the hotels named, or upon application to the Passenger Department of the Erie Railway.

W. C. RINEARSON, General Passenger Agent, New York.

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For 30 days. In order to introduce our CRAYON PORTRAITS in your vicinity, and thus create a demand for our work, we make you the following bonafide offer: Send us a good photograph, or a tintype, or a daguerreotype of yourself, or any member of your family, living or dead, and we will make you one of our finest CRAYON PORTRAITS free of charge, and turn it in to us with your photograph, with your name and address back of photo, so we can send it to the Tanqueray Portrait Society, 741 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, D. D., and Commercial Agency of B. DUN & CO.

HOLIDAY

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Messrs. Tiffany & Co., Union Square, New York, have completed their preparations for the approaching holidays, and suggest that an early examination of their stock will enable purchasers to secure the choicest selections.

Articles now purchased will be cared for until the time for delivery.

The Tiffany & Co.

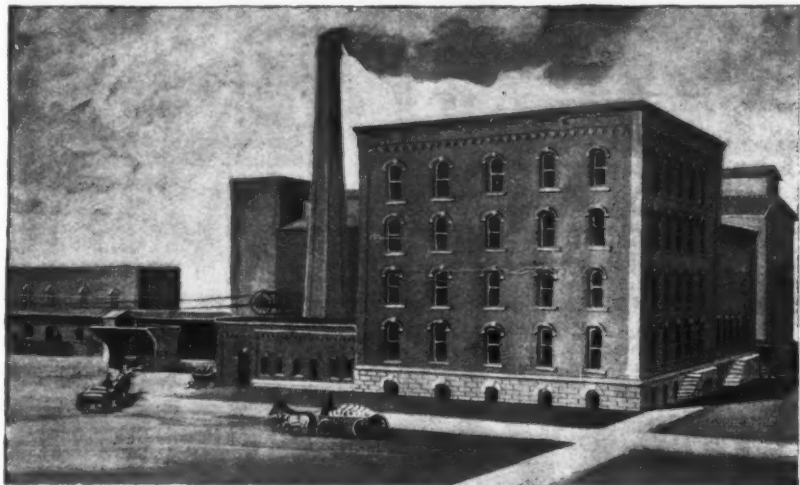
"BLUE BOOK"

for this season is now ready, and will be sent to any address on request.

FUN.

WOMAN is like a cigar. You cannot judge the filling by the wrapper.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

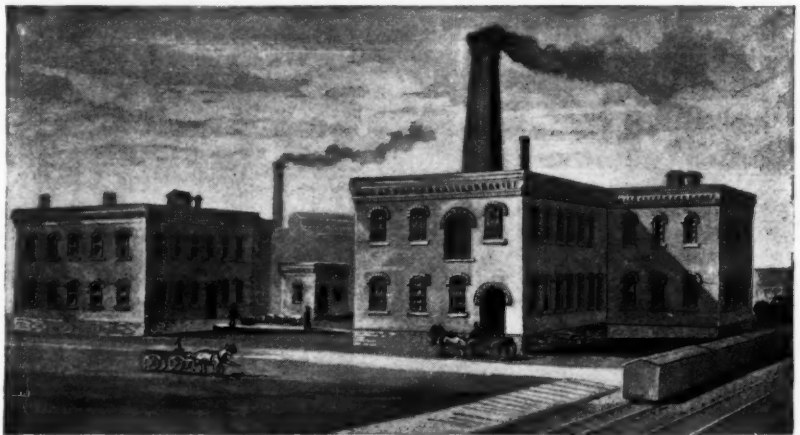
The theatrical mechanic is not quarrelsome, but he often finds it necessary to raise a scene.—*Washington Star.*



FLOUR MILLS OF R. D. HUBBARD & COMPANY, MANKATO, MINNESOTA.

A FAMOUS FLOUR.

MINNESOTA flour is known the world over, and famous even among Minnesota mills is that of R. D. Hubbard & Co., Mankato, Minn. Furnished with the best modern machinery, under the personal supervision of one of the best milling engineers in the country (a member of the firm), and situated in the "big woods" region, which has long been famous for the superior quality of its Scotch Fife wheat, and enjoying unexcelled advantages for obtaining the choicest wheat from several lines of railroad traversing the most fertile sections of Minnesota and Dakota, this mill produces flour that easily ranks with the most famous brands in the United States. Many customers pronounce it superior to any, and prefer it above every flour made. The mill enjoys an excellent trade, especially among dealers and bakers who use the best flour. It runs day and night, turning out a thousand barrels per day at its full capacity. Its brands, "Superlative," "Mankato," and "Otsego," sustain a justly merited reputation in domestic and foreign markets, and at even prices with other Minnesota flours English markets alone would take the entire product of the mill at all times. Correspondence is invited from consumers and buyers in all parts of the country.



WORKS OF THE STANDARD FIBER-WARE COMPANY, MANKATO, MINNESOTA.

AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR TIN WARE.

THE Standard Fiber-Ware Company, a prosperous concern doing business at Mankato, Minn., was organized in 1885 with a capital of \$50,000. It has an extensive plant, a representation of which is given in this issue. It manufactures flax fiber into pails, wash-basins, and like articles. The goods are light, strong, handsome, and cleanly, finished artistically in various colors, with hand-painted decorations. They will not taint milk, get sour, or need scouring. They never lose their paint like tin, or break like crockery. Chamber ware, spittoons, and similar ware are japanned inside to resist alkalies, acids, and salts, and are almost indestructible. This company guarantees its work, agreeing to replace any that may fail. Their goods are now used in all parts of America, and are pronounced eminently satisfactory. It will pay our readers to use the fiber-ware of this establishment. Goods can be seen at Company's Eastern Agents', Dederick Bros., 196 and 198 Chambers Street, New York.

WALL STREET.

(Continued from page 333.)

Terminal is incumbered, but every one on Wall Street feels that it is in a bad way.

A Memphis correspondent asks if I do not think American Cotton Oil Trust is in much better shape than it was, and if its securities are not a good purchase. Ans.—I had thought so, but reports come to me that war has been declared against the Trust by a number of mills in the South. This means a ruinous competition. However, Cotton Trust has sold at very low figures, and it usually is safe to buy a stock that for a long time has appeared to be dormant. When it is waked up it moves rapidly.

A Brooklyn correspondent asks regarding the H. H. Warner stock, which is offered for sale at attractive prices. Ans.—I am unable to obtain much information regarding this concern. The advertisements of the stock do not give the list of directors, but I am told that the medicine company is not printing its advertisements in the papers and pushing its business in that way, as it formerly did, when its great prosperity was noticeable. I cannot say that I consider the stock a gilt-edged investment for my readers.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1891. *Jasper:* I own some bonds of the Domestic Water Company of Denver, Colorado, payment of which was guaranteed by the Denver Water Company. These bonds were due October 1st, but have been defaulted upon, both interest and the last interest coupon. Parties wish now to induce me to accept five per cent. bonds of the American Water Works Company in extension of these bonds. Can you give me any information in regard to the American Water Works Company of Denver, or in regard to these five per cent. bonds?
Very respectfully,
S. J.

Ans.—On general principles I would hesitate to give up a bond for something else that you know nothing about. If you cannot get anything for the bond you hold it is doubtful if the new one will bring anything more. I am inclined to believe that my correspondent will have to stand a little loss on his investment. So far as Wall Street parties are concerned

they do not have too high an opinion of the securities mentioned.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., NOVEMBER 17TH, 1891. *Jasper:*—I inclose a pamphlet of the Century Savings Loan Company. Their agent has been here to see several members of our local building loan association, which was recently started here. Our money comes in slower than we wish for, and this company seems to open a way for us to get all the money we need. Would you advise changing from the local to a branch of this national company? I shall await the answer in your financial column, which I always read with profit to myself.
Respectfully,
A. E. B.

Ans.—No one on Wall Street knows anything about the Century Savings Loan Company, though its offices are given as at 42 and 43 Wall Street. It offers on the payment of thirty cents per month for a term of fourteen years, or for about \$50, to pay its stockholders \$100, and makes several other offers of a similar nature. Of course it might be possible to invest funds so as to make such returns. Everything will depend upon the honesty and integrity of the management during the fourteen years. The circular does not mention the officers of the company, and I am unable to give any facts regarding it. As a rule I would prefer to invest my own money instead of trusting it to strangers.
JASPER.

YESTERDAY is a waste-basket into which Time dumps lost opportunities.—*Washington Star.*

THE old curiosity shop that Dickens immortalized has been bought by a syndicate to be exhibited at the World's Fair.

SHE—"Will you instruct your daughter in the different languages?" *Great Man*—"No; one tongue is sufficient for a woman."—*Fun.*

HE is a mighty meek man who can patiently hold the baby while his wife puts in a couple of hours at the piano learning the latest lullaby.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

A Bad Cold

If not speedily relieved, may lead to serious issues. Where there is difficulty of breathing, expectoration, or soreness of the throat and bronchial tubes, with a constantly irritating cough, the very best remedy is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It removes the phlegm, soothes irritation, stops coughing, and induces repose. As an emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral should be in every household.

"There is nothing better for coughs than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I use no other preparation."—Annie S. Butler, 169 Pond St., Providence, R. I.

"I suffered severely from bronchitis; but was

CURED BY

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It saved my life."—Geo. B. Hunter, Goose River, N. S.

"About a year ago I took the worst cold that ever a man had, followed by a terrible cough. The best medical aid was of no avail. At last I began to spit blood, when it was supposed to be all over with me. Every remedy failed, till a neighbor recommended Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took half a teaspoonful of this medicine, three times a day, regularly, and very soon began to improve. My cough left me, my sleep was undisturbed, my appetite returned, my emaciated limbs gained flesh and strength and, to-day, thanks to the Pectoral, I am a well man."—H. A. Bean, 28 Winter St., Lawrence, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$6.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,



ONLY TRUNK LINE

Entering the City of New York.

All trains arrive at and depart from
GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
42d Street and Fourth Ave., New York

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY
GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.
ENTIRE NEW DEPARTMENT. HANDSOME PRESENT TO EVERY CUSTOMER.
Largest offer. Now's your time to get orders for our celebrated TEAS, COFFEES, and BAKING POWDER, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, Dinner Set, Gold Band Moss Rose Toilet Set, Watch, Brass Lamp, Caster, or Webster's Dictionary. 3 1/2 lbs. Fine Tea by Mail on receipt of \$2.00 and this "ad."

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
P. O. Box 289. 51 and 53 Vesey St., New York.

TAMAR A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take, for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles and headache arising from them.
INDIEN
GRILLON E. GRILLON, 33 Rue des Archives, Paris. Sold by all Druggists.

How to Win at Cards, Dice, etc. A sure thing, sent free to anyone on receipt of 4c. stamps to pay postage. Address or call on JOE SUYDAM, 22 Union Sq., New York.

THE BARKER BRAND LINEN COLLARS
ABSOLUTELY BEST.
BARKER BRAND. IN SHAPE FINISH & WEAR.

DOUBLE BREECH-LOADER
\$7.99.
RIFLES \$2.90
PISTOLS 75c
GUNS WATCHES, BICYCLES. All kinds cheaper than elsewhere. Before you buy, send stamp for catalogue to THE POWELL & CLEMENT CO., 166 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

ECONOMY IN WEALTH. Canvasers wanted to sell the "NEW MODEL HALL TYPEWRITER." Why will people buy a \$100 machine when \$20 will purchase a better one? Send for illustrated catalogue and terms to county agents. Address, N. TYPEWRITER CO., BOSTON, MASS.



The O. E. Miller Company.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO EITHER OF ABOVE OFFICES.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

SPECIAL NOTICE

Complying with general request,

BEECHAM'S PILLS will in future for the United States be covered with a **Quickly Soluble, Pleasant Coating,** completely disguising the taste of the Pill without in any way impairing its efficacy.

Price 25 cents a Box.
New York Depot 365 Canal Street.



IF YOU KNEW

that out of every ten wire mats sold, eight came from our factory, little argument would be needed to convince you that the "Hartman" Mat was the one you ought to buy. That is the exact state of affairs. We will tell you "why."

HARTMAN MFG. COMPANY, Works, Beaver Falls, Pa.
Branches: 102 Chambers St., New York; 508 State St., Chicago; 51 and 53 S. Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
Our Mats have brass tag attached stamped "Hartman." Catalogue and Testimonials mailed free.

THE P. D. Q. CAMERA.

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN DETECTIVE CAMERAS.

Takes Pictures 4 x 5 inches in size, either vertically or horizontally.

Can be Used with Either Our Cut Films or Plates.

Handsomely covered with black grained leather.

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Anthony's Climax Negative Films Reduce Weight and Space to a Minimum.

14 doz. Films weigh less than 1 doz. glass plates.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

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50 Years Established in this line of Business.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labeled thus: **JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.**

SEND stamp for picture, "The Pretty Typewriter," to Shorthand School, 816 Broadway, N. Y. Mention this paper.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

WINTER WRAPS.

LONG CLOAKS, JACKETS, CAPES, AND MANTLES,

OPERA WRAPS.

FUR-TRIMMED JACKETS and CLOAKS.

WATERPROOF GARMENTS.

Broadway & 19th St.

NEW YORK.

ANOTHER "FIND" IN EGYPT.

THERE has been another "find" in Egypt. Recently three colossal statues, ten feet in height, of rose granite, were discovered at Aboukir, a few feet below the surface. "The first two represent in one group Rameses II. and Queen Hentmara seated on the same throne, which is unique among Egyptian statues. The third statue represents Rameses standing upright in military attire, a sceptre in his hand and a crown upon his head." Both statues bear hieroglyphic inscriptions, and both have been thrown from their pedestals face downward, perhaps by the early Christians, whose relics have been found in the neighborhood. The site of the "find" is on the ancient Cape Zephyrium. The statues, no doubt, sat and stood looking out to sea, and may have been the first "interesting monuments" set down on Herodotus's tablets when he made the earliest of recorded tours of investigation.

THE CELEBRATED SMITH & WESSON REVOLVERS

Accuracy, Durability, Safety, and Convenience in Loading. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. Guaranteed Perfect. **SMITH & WESSON, Springfield, Mass.**

WINTER PRICES ON BICYCLES
Don't wait till spring; buy now & save money. Easy payments. All makes. New & 2d hd Cat free. House, Hazard & Co. 112 St. Louis, Mo.

CRIPPLES Ladies and girls, if you want air or exercise, buy a Fairy Bicycle. Address: **FAY MFG. CO., Elvira, O.**

CANDY Send \$1.25, \$2.10 or \$3.50 for a retail box, by express, prepaid west of New York and east of Denver, of the Best Candies in the World, put up in handsome boxes. All strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Try it once. Address **C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 212 State Street, Chicago.**

CALIFORNIA

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

\$95.00 for the round trip from St. Paul, Minneapolis or Duluth, Minn.

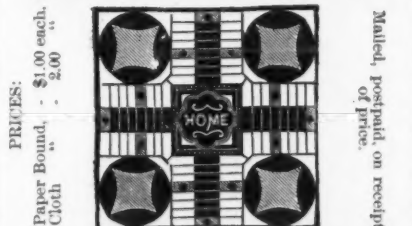
"Wonderland" book; Maps, Time-tables and information in reference to rates, routes, etc., can be obtained on application to

CHAS. S. FEE,
G. P. & T. A., N. P. R. R., ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE BEST HOME GAMES.

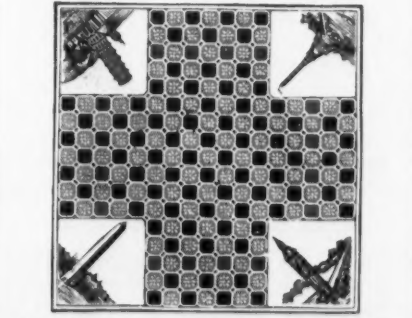
ADAPTED FOR EITHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS.

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No Parlor Table Game has ever been published which has had so great a sale. For 30 years the best families have had it in their homes, and so enjoyed it that now it is always called for when the question arises, "What shall we play?"

TOWERS



A new Board Game of great merit. Lithographed in Colors. Forty-eight Counters, elegantly made in composition, are used in the game.

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SELCHOW & RICHTER,
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OF PURE COD LIVER OIL, EXTRACT OF MALT AND COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES, (LIME & SODA.)

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR PULMONARY DISEASES, COUGHS, COLDS, DYSPEPSIA, SCROFULA, and GENERAL DEBILITY. Easy to take. Does not produce Nausea and is easily assimilated. Thousands of PHYSICIANS use it and say it is the BEST EMULSION IN THE MARKET. Ask your Druggist for it, and take no other. **MAGEE EMULSION CO., Manufacturers, LAWRENCE, MASS.; TORONTO, CANADA.**

Don't Lose Your Hair. For Premature Greyness and Loss of Hair, use **Rancour's Quinine Tonic**, price \$1. For Dandruff, itching, or mild Eczema, use **Rancour's Dandruff Specific**, \$1. If you have any trouble of hair or scalp, send 10c. for Valuable Book Treating on Same. For Skin and Scalp, **Rancour's Medicinal Soap**. For Curling Ladies' Bangs, **Rancour's Bang Curler**. **RANCOUR HAIR REMEDY CO., Albany, N. Y.**
Consultation Free. Correspondence Solicited. Write To-Day.

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Carbolate of Tar Inhalant. Catarrh, Deafness, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, cured at home. New pamphlet and full particulars free. Address, naming this paper, **Dr. M. W. CASE, 809 N. Broad St., Philad'a, Pa.** Send for Pamphlet.

"The Best" Nurser prevents sickness, wind colic, indigestion; is self-cleansing, easy drawing and cheap. Endorsed and used by highest medical authorities. Once try "The Best" and you will tolerate no other. Insist on your Druggist getting it for you. Descriptive circular free. **Manifold Co., 291 Church Street, New York, Manufacturer.**

INSTANT RELIEF. Cure in 15 days. Never returns. No purge. No saline. No suppository. **REMEDY MAILED FREE.** Address **J. H. REEVES, Box 3290, New York City, N. Y.**

PILES Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. **Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.**

OPIUM OR MORPHINE HABIT CURED AT HOME GUARANTEED PAINLESS AND PERMANENT. Business strictly confidential. Consultation free. **DR. S. B. COLLINS, 76-78 Monroe St. Chicago Ill.** Book sent FREE. Business established in 1868.

These two rings and agent's big book of sample cards only two cents. **Banner Card Co., Omaha, O.**

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Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

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W. BAKER & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed,

Is Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

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Mink, with head and tail, \$5, \$7, \$10, and \$15 for the very best. Hudson Bay Sable Boas, \$15, \$25, \$30, and \$35 for the best. Persian Lamb, \$5, \$7 and \$9. Gray Krimmer, \$5. Also Boas of other Furs, \$2.50, \$3, \$4, \$5, and \$6. Muffs to match, at correspondingly low prices. Large stock of Sealskin Garments, and all Fashionable Furs of every description. Fashion Book mailed free.

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The rifle and the pistol are well and handsomely made, and form an attractive holiday gift, teaching marksmanship as well as deadly weapons.

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Unequaled for Delicacy of Flavor and Nutritious Properties. Easily Digested. Different from all other Cocos.

Which would you rather have, if you could have your choice, transparent skin or perfect features?

All the world would choose one way; and you can have it measurably.

If you use Pears' Soap and live wholesomely otherwise, you will have the best complexion Nature has for you.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.

A Small Quantity of

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef

Added to any Soup, Sauce or Gravy gives Strength and Fine Flavor.

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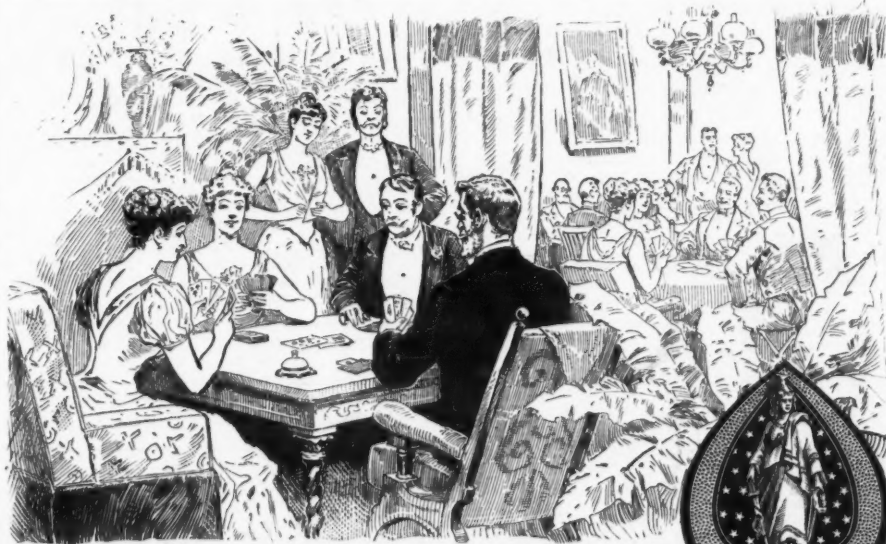
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